

THE NAPANEE

Vol. LVII) No 12 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY,

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Dundas Street. 38tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given not to land on any docks of the Independent Order of Foresters' Island, Deseronto, after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and not before 7 o'clock in the forenoon. People desiring to do business after hours must obtain a permit from the Superintendent of the Dominion Salvage & Wrecking Co. Ltd. All persons failing to comply with this notice will be prosecuted. By order.

C. LURIE.

Superintendent.

52c

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE OF MILLINERY

TRIMMED HATS

Clearance Sale of Trimmed Hats, regular prices \$4.00 to \$9.00.

Sale Price \$2.90

UNTRIMMED

Untrimmed shapes in Velvet, Hatter's Plush, regular prices \$2.25 to \$5.00.

Sale Price \$1.35.

Ladies' and Misses' Wool Caps and Scarfs, Special Prices.

BLOUSES

in Crepe de Chene and Georgette Crepe. See them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292

War Summary of The Latest Events

The first battle-planes built in the United States are on their way to France five months ahead of schedule. General Allenby's forces have made an advance on a fifteen mile front to a depth of two miles east of Jerusalem; the losses of British merchantmen through submarine attacks show a decrease; German troops are continuing their procession in Russia, and raiding is proceeding on a large scale on the West front. These are the outstanding features of the war despatches received Wednesday night.

The Allies will welcome with unalloyed pleasure the "Liberty planes" from the United States, which are of a powerful type. Readers who are closely following the war news cannot help but be struck by the tremendous activity of the aerial fleets. There have been many combats on the Western front during the past few weeks, and hundreds of bombing raids. For the most part the Allies have been singularly successful in these affairs, but the losses are heavy, and to a great extent, the British at any rate look to Canada and the United States to make them good. Mr. Baker gives some interesting figures with his statement published. Forty-six men are required on the ground for every plane in the air, he says, in pointing out some of the difficulties to be solved in the aerial branch of war. For every plane in the air there must be two "replace-

ment planes" on the ground, and "one training plane for every pilot who reaches the front, with a spare engine for every plane. At best the life of a plane is two months." There is one comfort—the Allies have the greatest amount of raw material for the making of planes, as well as the greatest facilities, and they have the best men in the world to draw from to man the machines.

In Palestine the British forces continue to meet with success. There was fighting all day Monday on a fifteen-mile front east of Jerusalem, and by evening all the objectives had been gained to an average depth of two miles. No details are contained in the latest report as to the exact scene of the fighting, but by this time General Allenby's forces must be nearing Jericho and the Valley of the Jordan. Some critics still continue as do some of the military leaders, to disapprove of the Eastern adventure, but the campaigns in Palestine and Mesopotamia have certainly kept a number of enemy troops from other fronts, and that in Macedonia is doing the same now. The Mesopotamia force has not been heard from for some time. If the recent reports, indicating that the Russians have abandoned Armenia are correct, this force may have its hands full against the Turks, with a backing of Teutons who will oppose further British advances, and may, indeed, attempt the recapture of Bagdad. At this moment, however, all the news that we have from the Palestine and Mesopotamia fronts is good. May it continue so.

In Lorraine the French executed a dashes raid, taking at least 400 prisoners and demolishing many trenches. A claim by Vienna that an Italian attack on the Northern front has been repulsed may soon be followed by an admission that ground was lost there. This has been the Austrian habit since the big rush into Italy was checked.

Twelve British merchantmen of over 1,600 tons and three under that tonnage were sunk during the past week, as against thirteen of the larger and six of smaller tonnage in the week previous. The arrivals at United Kingdom ports for the week numbered 2,322 and the sailings 2,393. While the reduction in losses is not great, it is still a reduction, and for that reason pleasing. At the present time there are a number of British ships in Atlantic ports of the United States sent over to get food supplies and other material. The majority have not been able to start back because their cargoes are not ready, owing to the great congestion of the American railways. The United States Government is putting forth every effort to get cargoes into these ships, which it is said are more numerous than shipping men on this side of the water believe it is possible for the old country to spare at this time.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The regular monthly meeting of Lennox and Addington Children's Society was held in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon last.

A good deal of discussion arose from several features of the age report namely, the action of County Council with reference to account rendered to them by the city also the handicap under which work has to be done, by lack of suitable shelter to place the child in when it is found necessary to prehend them.

The agent also reported the result of his visit to two families and condition of one of these families was a disgrace to civilization, worst case that had ever been brought to the attention of the Society father and mother with three children living in two rooms of old house, scarcely a stick of furniture, no food, no fuel, very little clothes not enough to cover them decently, filthy dirty, the child covered with vermin and sores, oldest child practically an idiot, youngest so weak from lack of nourishment that it has no use of back and legs, truly a most pathetic case. Needless to say action will be taken to remedy this state of affairs at once.

Two children of another family whose mother is dead and whose father was physically unable to care for them and they also needed medical attendance were made wards of the Society, and their future will be provided for.

The summary of the work for last month is as follows:

Applications for children.....	.....
Children complained of.....	.....
Children made wards.....	.....
Complaints received.....	.....
Investigations.....	.....
Letters received.....	.....
Letters sent out.....	.....
Mileage (approximately).....	.....
Office interviews.....	.....
Phone calls.....	.....
Places visited outside of town.....	.....
Police court attendances.....	.....
Warnings given.....	.....

Reeve Graham was present and dressed the Society on behalf of County Council and after a long discussion it was decided to send deputation to wait upon the county council at their next meeting acquaint the members with respect the kind and character of the work being done in all parts of the county by the Society.

The pressing need of the Society a properly equipped Shelter so that when the poor unfortunate child who come under the notice of the Society, may be brought in and fed for, gifts of money and cloth will always be welcome, and may sent to any of the officers or sent the Secretary, Mrs. F. L. Hooper Treasurer Mrs. A. W. Grange.

Any person desirous of helping the Society and wanting fuller information this will always be gladly given. The Society seeks every opportunity to make known the needs of the

ANNUAL MEETING!

Of the patrons of Deseronto Cheese Factory is called for WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1918, at the Town Hall, Deseronto, at 2 p.m. to receive the auditors' report, elect officers for 1918, and transact any business in the interest of the factory.

E. J. SEXSMITH, Pres.
MANLY JONES, Sec.-Treas.

Home for Sale!

That desirable property situated in the middle of the Detlor block, on Bridge St., West,

**91 Foot Frontage,
House—Barn—Garden
Sleeping Out Cottage.**

One of the best locations in town for a comfortable home. Apply at once to owner.

W. J. CAMPBELL.

Advertisement For

In Crepe de Chene and Georgetowne Crepe. See them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292
Total Deposits.....92,192,072
Total Assets.....121,130,558

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee E. R. CHECKLEY Mgr.
Branch.

Yarker Branch, R. M. MACPHERSON, Mgr.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized)..... \$6,000,000
Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200
Rest and Undivided Profits \$848,544

DIRECTORS.

President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.
Vice-President—John Stovel.
W. R. Bawli, A. McTavish Campbell,
Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.
E. F. Hutchings, Geo. Fisher.

A general Banking Business transacted in all Branches.

Accounts of Individuals, Firms, Corporations and Societies carried on most favorable terms. Special care given to Savings Bank Accounts.

W. J. WIGGINS,

Manager Napanee Branch.

Don't Forget!

I am open to buy all kinds of

Grain Seeds and Beans,
Hay, Straw and Potatoes,
in small or Car Lots
AT TOP PRICES.

And have For Sale

Flour, Bran, Shorts, and Mixed
Feeds, Meal, Oil Cake, and
Cotton Seed.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked
with First-Class Goods.—A call
will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

When you can't find it elsewhere
you'll get at WALLACE'S.

That desirable property situated in the middle of the Dettlor block, on Bridge St., West,

31 Foot Frontage, House—Barn—Garden Sleeping Out Cottage.

One of the best locations in town for a comfortable home. Apply at once to owner.

W. J. CAMPBELL.

Advertisement For Creditors

Pursuant to a judgment in an action in the Supreme Court of Ontario, in the matter of the estate of Cephas Black, Bell vs. Bell, the creditors of Cephas Black, late of the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington, who died on or about the 13th day of May, 1917, are on or before the 22nd day of March, 1918, to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Herrington, Warner & Grange of the Town of Napanee, the solicitors for the plaintiff William Cephas Bell the administrator of the deceased their christian and surnames addresses and description, full particulars of their claims statement of their securities and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be temporarily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.

Any creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Court House in the Town of Napanee, on the 5th day of April, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.
Dated this 16th day of February, 1918.
S. S. LAZIER, Master.

Judicial Sale

Pursuant to a Judgment made by the Supreme Court of Ontario, in the matter of the estate of Cephas Black, Bell vs. Bell there will be sold by Public Auction with the approbation of the Local Master at Napanee at the Queen's Hotel in the Village of Tanworth on Thursday the 4th day of April next at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon the following valuable real estate:

PARCEL No. 1.—Part of Farm Lot Number Five in the 6th Concession of the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington particularly described in a deed from William Kirkpatrick to Sarah Arlow dated the 6th day of March, 1902 and duly registered in the Registry Office in the County of Lennox and Addington on the 28th day of June, 1902 in Book "8" for the Township of Sheffield as No. 4222, containing one-quarter of an acre more or less.

Upon the premises are erected a small frame house and frame barn.

PARCEL No. 2. Part of the east half of Lot Number Five in the 6th Concession of the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington containing 11 acres more or less and particularly described in a deed from Charles Orlando Hannah to Cephas Black and Sarah Black, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1915, duly registered in the Registry Office of the County of Lennox and Addington in Book "10" for the Township of Sheffield as No. 5846. This is pasture land with a grove about the centre covering about half the lot. It is well fenced and watered.

The property will be sold subject to reserve bids fixed by the Master.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of \$10 for every \$100 of the purchase money and the balance within one month thereafter without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of the said Court.

At the said time and place there will also be sold a quantity of household goods and personal chattels.

For further particulars apply at the Law Offices of Messrs. Herrington, Warner & Grange, D. H. Preston, Esq., K.C. and J. E. Madden, Esq., Napanee.

Dated the 19th day of February, 1918.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors.
12-d S. S. LAZIER, Master.

reason pleasing. At the present time there are a number of British ships in Atlantic ports of the United States sent over to get food supplies and other material. The majority have not been able to start back because their cargoes are not ready, owing to the great congestion of the American railways. The United States Government is putting forth every effort to get cargoes into these ships, which it is said are more numerous than shipping men on this side of the water believe it is possible for the old country to spare at this time.

While the Allied armies on other fronts are straining every nerve in expectation of decisive battles with the enemy, what is left of the Russian armies is still running away before the Germans, who in the northerly part of their advance are now within sixty-five miles of Revel, an important port on the Gulf of Finland. The Bolshevik Government is attempting to stop the march by hastening to accept the terms of peace dictated by the Central powers. A wireless telegram sent to the German Imperial Chancellor to this effect was not acceptable to von Hertling, who asked for a written statement, and the Bolshevik is hurrying a special messenger forward with the original of the message signed by Lenin and Trotsky. The Austrian Premier, in a statement to the Lower House, said that the Ukraine under the terms of the agreement had placed at the disposal of the Central Powers its surplus of agricultural products. This was greater than the Teutons under the most favorable conditions could transport, but the difficulties of transportations now are tremendous, owing to the civil war in Ukraine and elsewhere in Russia. The Premier betrayed his anxiety by declaring that the whole aim of the Government was to "do everything to provide our heroic population with foodstuffs."

ANDERSON.

Even though the roads have been bad Anderson is still alive, but upsets are the order of the evening.

Mr. A. Jackson and Mr. L. Fitchett spent one day last week at Selby.

Mr. and Mrs. Almon Scrimshaw and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Scrimshaw, Big Creek, spent Sunday among their relation here.

Miss Reta Griffiths, O.B.C., is spending a few holidays at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sexsmith spent last Friday home.

We are sorry to lose so many of our respected residents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cuthill just returned from New York after spending some days there.

The Red Cross met at Mrs. Arch Parks' and packed 78 pairs socks and 9 stretcher bearer caps.

Don't forget to come to Anderson March 1st, and see the play given by the young people of this place.

If you cannot find what you are looking for in Stationery try WALLACE'S. P.S.—Also a full line of d'pks, Fountain Pens, etc at WALLACE'S, the leading drug store.

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The pressing need of the Society a properly equipped Shelter when the poor unfortunate child who come under the notice of Society, may be brought in and ed for, gifts of money and clot will always be welcome, and may sent to any of the officers or sent the Secretary, Mrs. F. L. Hooper Treasurer Mrs. A. W. Grange.

Any person desirous of helping Society and wanting fuller information this will always be gladly given. The Society seeks every opportunity to make known the needs of the neglected and dependent children of nox and Addington County of whom there are more than the Society properly care for under present conditions.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. George Breckenridge and baby Frances, of Melrie, St. are spending a few days at Mr. (field Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandebog and Allen were guests Sunday at Menza Grooms', Slash road.

Mr. Ross Frisken left on Tues for his home in the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rankin, and Carl Rankin, Toronto, visited Sur at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith and family are visiting at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Mr. Cleveland Sills, Oneida, N. is visiting at Mr. Merle Sills' other relatives in the vicinity.

Miss Maybus Dean spent a couple days at Mr. Chas. Hawley's, Pleasant.

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Humor in the Trenches.

The laughable truth is out concerning the fur coats which were supplied to the British soldiers winters ago in France. Ian Hay his new book, "All in It," the continuation of "The First Hundred Thousand," describes these coats the way in which they were received by the men.

"There has been an issue of called fur jackets, in which Practical Joke Department (office in the Army Ordnance Department has plainly taken a hand. Most the garments appear to have been contributed by animals unknown zoology, or a syndicate thereof. Corporal Mucklewame's costume gives him the appearance of a St. Bernard dog with astrakhan forelegs. Sergeant Carfrae is attired in what looks like the skin of a Nar—the dog-nut in 'Peter Pan'.

"Private Nigg, the undersized youth of bashful disposition, is notoriously about his duties disguised as an imitation leopard. As he passes by facetious persons pull what is left of his tail. Private Tosh being confronted with his witrousseau observed bitterly:

"I joined the Airy for the tae sojer, but I doot they must have me deon as a mountain goat!"

Butter Paper

Printed and packed in

25 Cent Packages.

The Express Printing House.

NANEE EXPRESS

CANADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1918

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The regular monthly meeting of the Nanee and Addington Children's Aid Society was held in the Town Hall Monday afternoon last.

A good deal of discussion arose from several features of the agent's report, namely, the action of the County Council with reference to an account rendered to them by the Society also the handicap under which work has to be done, by lack of a suitable shelter to place the children when it is found necessary to apprehend them.

The agent also reported the result of his visit to two families and the addition of one of these families as a disgrace to civilization, the first case that had ever been brought to the attention of the Society, her and mother with three small children living in two rooms of an old house, scarcely a stick of furniture, no food, no fuel, very little clothes not enough to cover them decently, filthy dirty, the children covered with vermin and sores the eldest child practically an idiot, the youngest so weak from lack of nourishment that it has no use of its arms and legs, truly a most pathetic case. Needless to say action will be taken to remedy this state of affairs once.

Two children of another family whose mother is dead and whose father was physically unable to care for them and they also needed medical attendance were made wards of the Society and their future will be provided for.

The summary of the work for the month is as follows:

Applications for children.....	2
Children complained of.....	16
Children made wards.....	2
Complaints received.....	5
Investigations.....	5
Letters received.....	13
Letters sent out.....	44
Wages (approximately).....	107
Home interviews.....	4
Home calls.....	18
Cases visited outside of town.....	2
Court attendances.....	2
Findings given.....	1

Reeve Graham was present and addressed the Society on behalf of the County Council and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to send a delegation to wait upon the County Council at their next meeting to acquaint the members with respect to the kind and character of the work being done in all parts of the County by the Society.

The pressing need of the Society is properly equipped shelter so that in the poor unfortunate children who come under the notice of the Society, may be brought in and cared for, gifts of money and clothing are always welcome, and may be sent to any of the officers or sent to the Secretary, Mrs. F. L. Hooper or to the Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Grange.

Any person desirous of helping the Society and wanting fuller information this will always be gladly given.

Society seeks every opportunity to make known the needs of the needy and dependent children of Len-

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,

Feb. 18th, 1918.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor J. E. Robinson presiding.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Boyes, McGregor, Stevens and Steacy.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

Capt. F. Thornton, officer in charge of the Salvation Army, Nanee, asked the Council for permission to hold a tag day on Saturday, March 19th, for the purpose of raising funds for their overseas work.

A communication was read from the Nanee Fire Brigade, asking for an increase in their salary. Referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee to report at next meeting.

The town solicitor advised the council that, in his opinion, the council was in no way liable for the damage claim of Mr. Geo. Hartman, which the council was asked to pay, his horse being scared by men sawing wood on the street.

The statement of the solicitor was accepted, and Mr. Hartman's account was ordered filed.

The auditors presented their report, which was read to council, and referred to the Finance Committee for a report thereon.

Coun. McGregor, chairman of the Market and Police Committee reported recommending that the application of Mr. H. Tilt for a renewal of his billiard license be granted; also that suitable small scales be furnished the Chief of Police for weighing articles offered for sale on the market; also that the tender of Mr. Frank Bowen for the market tolls and weigh scales be accepted, to begin April 1st, with the proviso that the contract might be terminated at any time.

On motion the report was taken up clause by clause.

Clause one, in reference to Mr. Tilt's application for a billiard license, was adopted.

Clause two, in reference to the purchase of suitable scales, was adopted.

Considerable discussion took place over the third clause of the report, and it was finally referred back to the committee for a further report.

Mr. Geo. B. Curran, representative of the Ontario Agricultural Department, addressed the council in reference to the question of allowing of the raising of hogs within the town limits, and the greater food production campaign. The matter was fully discussed and was left in abeyance until further information was gathered on the case.

Moved by Coun. McGregor, seconded by Coun. Boyes, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Curran for the information furnished in reference to hog production, also that a special committee be appointed to canvass the town in respect to vacant lots which may be used for raising food stuffs. Carried.

The following were appointed a committee: Reeve Graham and Councillors Boyes and McGregor.

"The New Fairbanks-Morse Type Z Engine"

YOU simply cannot get more engine value per dollar than you get when you buy either of these engines. They are oil engines built to use kerosene and other cheaper fuel as well as gasoline.

Here's where you get your economy—these engines use kerosene so successfully that you get the same power from a gallon of kerosene as from a gallon of gasoline—and you save the difference in cost!

POWER? All you want and more. These Type "Z" engines are built to serve.

Every distinctive feature of these wonderful engines does its part to develop maximum power from least fuel. Results are the test we ask. They are the most practical, money-saving and all-round satisfactory engines that your money can buy. Adopted for General farm work such as Grinding, Ensilage, Cutting, Wood Sawing, pumping electric lighting, etc.

1½ H. P.	\$ 71
3 H. P.	\$126
6 H. P.	\$225

with magneto attached.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, Phone 234, NANEE, ONT.
ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

Capital and Reserve \$13,000,000

Savings Department

Have you money in the Bank? Are you saving? By putting away a few dollars at a time you will soon possess a fund for emergencies. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received. Interest paid or added to accounts twice a year.

NANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

Two Victoria Crosses.

The Victoria Cross has recently been awarded to two Western Canadians. Lieut. Robert Shankland enlisted in Winnipeg December, 1914. He was a clerk; born in 1887, and won the Distinguished Conduct Medal as a Company Sergeant-Major. He was wounded in October. Born in Ayr, Scotland, his next of kin is William Shankland, Church street, Ayr. He wins the V.C. "for most conspicuous bravery and resource in action under critical and adverse conditions. Having gained a position, he rallied the remnants of his own platoon and the men of other companies, and disposed them to command the ground in front. He inflicted heavy casualties upon the retreating enemy, and later dispersed counter-attack, thus enabling supporting troops to come up unopposed. Then he personally communicated with Battalion Headquarters an accurate and valuable report as to the position on the brigade frontage. After doing so he retained his

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Nanee. Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 33, Residence 135.

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc. of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

Phone 61.

34

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,

Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Nanee.

19-t-f.

DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his profession at Adolphustown. Dr.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandeboogart and Allen were guests Sunday at Mr. enza Grooms', Slash road.

Mr. Ross Frisken left on Tuesday for his home in the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rankin, and Mr. Earl Rankin, Toronto, visited Sunday.

Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith and family are visiting at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Mr. Cleveland Sills, Oneida, N. Y., visiting at Mr. Melfe Sills' and her relatives in the vicinity.

Miss Maybus Dean spent a couple of days at Mr. Chas. Hawley's, Mt. Pleasant.

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The following were appointed a committee: Reeve Graham and Coun. cillors Boyes and McGregor.

Coun. Boyes, chairman of the Town's Property, presented a report recommending that the tender of W. J. Taylor, for the position of caretaking of the town hall and fire hall be accepted.

Report adopted.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

A. D. Snider.....	\$ 2 50
E. Kelly.....	2 50
G. T. R.....	2 50
C. Card.....	6 50
A. C. Baker.....	30 00
John T. Grange.....	30 00

The following accounts were referred to committees: Bell Telephone Co., \$4.92; and several Hydro Electric accounts, Fire, Water and Light Committee; F. E. VanLaven, \$45.70, Poor and Sanitary Committee.

Council adjourned.

Physicians advise that cheap grades of Aspirin Tablets are injurious to the system. Buy your Aspirin at WALLACE'S Drug Store and insure against getting any inferior grades.

ROBLINDALE SOUTH

The inclemency of the weather is causing some severe colds, and colds, cough medicine and quinine is the topic of the day.

Dr. Burrows made two professional calls in the neighborhood on Wednesday, at Mr. Peter Huyck's, and Mrs. Chas. Walroth's.

Master Guy Huyck was removed to the Hotel Dieu on Thursday suffering from acute appendicitis.

The Holiness Movement people are holding a convention at Roblin, commencing Feb. 24th, and continuing over the following Sunday. Reverends Monahan and Nussey, of Kingston, and other reverend gentlemen will be present.

Mr. Dinwood French, of Mannville, Alberta, and nephew, Mr. Thos. French, of Roblin, called at Mr. Chas. Walroth's on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and Mr. and Mrs. G. Brooks visited at Mr. Mr. Willie Asselstine's on Friday eve.

The farmers who are members of the Co-operative Association are looking forward to the arrival of the second car of feed which will come at lower prices than the first. They report the shorts as first-class. Orders are also being booked for binder twine, seed corn, flour and salt. Mr. Jas. McCormick was sent as a delegate on Thursday along with those of the other associations of the county to interview the Minister of Agriculture re getting more cars of mixed feed. Its surely coming to the point where the farmer will get his just rights if he will go after them.

A goodly number from the district attended John Boyd's sale on Wednesday.

All kinds of Poultry Panacea in stock goods—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store—such as Pratt's Royal Purple, International, Hess & Clark's. Also Napanee agents for Dr. Bell's Veterinary Remedies.

He was wounded in October. Born in Ayr, Scotland, his next of kin is William Shankland, Church street, Ayr. He wins the V.C. "For most conspicuous bravery and resource in action under critical and adverse conditions. Having gained a position, he rallied the remnants of his own platoon and the men of other companies, and disposed them to command the ground in front. He inflicted heavy casualties upon the retreating enemy, and later dispersed counter-attack, thus enabling supporting troops to come up un molested. Then he personally communicated with Battalion Headquarters an accurate and valuable report as to the position on the brigade frontage. After doing so he rejoined his command and carried on until relieved. His courage and splendid example inspired all ranks, and, coupled with his great gallantry, undoubtedly saved a very critical situation."

Lieut. Henry Strachan, Fort Garry Horse, enlisted in July, 1915, at Canterbury, Eng. He was born at Linlithgow, in November, 1887, and holds a Military Cross. He was wounded last August. His next of kin is Mrs. A. Strachan, of Chavlin, Alberta. He is single, and by occupation a rancher. The official details say: For most conspicuous bravery and leadership. During operations he took command of the squadron when the squadron leader, approaching the enemy front line at the gallop, was killed. Strachan led the squadron through the enemy line of machine gun posts. Then, with surviving men, he led a charge on an enemy battery, killing seven gunners with the sword. All the gunners having been killed, and the battery silenced, he rallied his men and fought his way back at night through the enemy's lines, bringing all the unwounded men safely in with 15 prisoners. The operation, which resulted in silencing the enemy battery, the killing of the whole battery personnel, and many infantry, and the cutting of the three main lines of telephone communication two miles in rear of the enemy's front line, was only rendered possible by the outstanding gallantry and peerless leading of this officer."

Greatest Hoax of War.

Probably the greatest hoax of the war—one which millions believed for a time at least—was the story that from 100,000 to 200,000 Russian troops had arrived in England from Archangel. These troops, so the early stories ran, were moved by night across the United Kingdom in cars with the shades drawn down, and at any moment were likely to appear on the western front with the troops of Great Britain, France, and Belgium.

The story was first printed in New York. It spread throughout America, and was cabled abroad and doubtless sent by wireless to Berlin. The English censorship offered no official denial or affirmation of the story, but for a time every steamship from New York brought some individual who imagined he had seen the trains.

Kitchener let the hoax run without doing anything to stop it. Whether it had any effect on the Germans it is hard to tell, but amateur strategists conducting the war from office chairs saw great possibilities in it to stop the great German drive on Paris.

Pope's Income \$1,400,000.

The Pope's income is \$1,400,000 a year, one-seventh of which is guaranteed by the Emperor of Austria; another seventh comes from vested interests and the remainder is derived from Peter's Pence.—Koekuk Daily Gate City.

(Successors to W. D. McCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc. of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
Phone 61.

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-t.f.

DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his profession at Adolphustown. Dr. Membery is a graduate of England; also holds the Alberta and Ontario License.

51-bp

Drs. McLaughlin & Nash, DENTISTS

Over Wallace's Drug Store.

Entrance on John St.

52-tf

GIRL WANTED—Good general servant. Apply to MRS. R. F. DAVY, Bridge Street. 10-bp

WANTED TO BUY—Two car loads of mixed hay, clover no objection. Quote prices baled, f.o.b. cars, any shipping point in Lennox or Addington. Apply to G. H. CURRAN, Agricultural Office, Napanee. 20-t

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, 42-tf

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Synington. 60-t

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Uxbridge make—solid value. Case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee. 52

FOR SALE—Desirable Property. Corner Dundas and West Streets. Brick House and Office in first-class repair. Small Barn, also Black Walnut Office. Fixtures, including counter railing, drawers, and case fronts. Some used sash with glass. Apply on premises, MRS. F. P. DOUGLAS. 40-tf

FARM FOR SALE—160 acres—130 acres work land in a good state of cultivation—balance in wood—situated on Newburgh Road, three quarters of a mile from Napanee. Good buildings, convenient, with electric light. Abundant supply of hand and soft water. Address or apply on premises to W. R. LOTT, Napanee, R. R. No. 1. 8-t

FOR SALE OR RENT—50 acres of farm land, 30 acres under good cultivation and 20 acres in pasture, well fenced and watered. Situated about one mile from Napanee on the Kingston Road; apply to F. D. MARSH, on premises. Also for sale one 5 year old general purpose horse, weighing 1250 pounds, well broken; one driving mare 7 year old, suitable for lady driver, and one purebred registered bull. 14-ap

WANTED—Girls and women to work in Cotton Mill. We have position open for experienced Cotton Mill workers. Arrangements will be made for transportation of whole families and employment can be given to all members over fourteen years of age. Good working conditions and good pay to experienced help. We start boys and girls 15 years of age at \$1.00 per day. Our representative, M. Guimont, will be in Napanee this Saturday, Feb. 23rd, at the Hotel Lennox, 11 a.m. If you want to move call and see him. THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, Kingston, Ontario.

NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANGE.

I beg to announce to the public that I have taken over the stock and fixtures of the Beverley-McDonald Co. of groceries, provisions and meats. I am also adding a complete line of new fresh goods which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. NORMILE & CO.

(Successors to the Beverley-McDonald Co.)

Aladdin Lamp supplies for sale at WALLACE'S, agents for Napanee.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

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BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.

P. O. Box 820. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street
Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: George Block, 60 John Street,
Napanee

D. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 617

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of
Express Printing Office, where he may be
consulted on all diseases of Domestic
animals. All latest veterinary sciences.

Residence: West Street, near
Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College

(Limited)
Kingston, Canada.

Canada's Highest Grade Business
School offers superior courses in
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Ser-
vice and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best posi-
tions. Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for

NAPANEE

and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now
ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including MCINTOSH RED APPLE,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASP-

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Care-
fully Compiled and Put into
Handy and Attractive Shape for
the Readers of Our Paper — A
Solid Hour's Entertainment.

WEDNESDAY.

The Arabs continue to harass the
Turkish forces.

Three more student airmen were
killed at Southern flying schools.

A large New York egg dealer had
his license revoked for the duration
of the war.

The movement of food and coal on
the railways was greatly expedited by
the "heatless" days.

A bill providing for a New York
State Hydro-electric Commission was
introduced at Albany.

The Ontario Corn Show opened at
Chatham, with a large display of ex-
hibits of high quality.

Depositors and bondholders of
Dominion Permanent Loan may re-
ceive 80 cents on the dollar.

New taxes sanctioned by the Que-
bec Legislature are expected to yield
an extra \$4,500,000 annually to Mont-
real.

The Conciliation Board has averted
a strike on the C.P.R. in the west,
having reached an agreement on all
points.

A record net surplus for Ontario
of \$1,751,374 was reported yesterday
by Provincial Treasurer McGarry in
his budget speech.

Nationalization of railways was
urged at yesterday's joint meeting of
the Hydro-electric Railway and Muni-
cipal Electric Association.

A deputation of wool growers inter-
viewed the Minister of Agriculture,
offering to dispose of the Canadian
clip to the Imperial authorities.

Third Vice-President D. B. Hanna
admitted 100,000 acres of coal lands
were retained by Mackenzie and
Mann out of area transferred to the
Government.

The Federal Government has pur-
chased a thousand Ford tractors, and
secured an option on a thousand
more, to sell to farmers at cost, plus
freight, totalling about \$800 each.

THURSDAY.

William Janes, a shoemaker, who
is well known in London, Ont., was
found dead in his shop by a school-
boy.

The House of Assembly in South
Africa defeated a proposal to give
the vote to women. The vote was 54
to 39.

Norway has lost over 700 vessels
since the outbreak of the war, so
that their sea-faring trade has suffered
greatly.

Antonio Carmandola, an Italian,
was killed by a falling icicle at Belle-
ville. The ice dropped upon him
breaking his neck.

A systematic and practical effort
will be made during the coming sum-
mer to teach the pupils of the Toron-
to Public schools gardening.

Lord Robert Cecil announced in
the British House of Commons that
great attention was being given to a
scheme for a "league of nations."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former Brit-
ish Ambassador to Washington, died
at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. He had been
in poor health, but the end came
suddenly.

One of the investors in the Coven-
try "Tank Bank" in England was
Harry Williams, who wrote "It's a
Long Way to Tipperary." He has lost
both legs in the war.



Money makes Money

Your money will work while you
sleep if loaned at good interest,
and you can find safe and satis-
factory borrowers by placing a
money-to-learn ad. in our Classi-
fied Want columns. A first
mortgage is as safe as a bank
and the interest is twice as big.

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tario almost completely blocked many
of the roads.

Floods did considerable damage to
fish warehouses, docks, tugs and
steamers at Port Stanley.

The French, American and Italian
envoys to Great Britain were honored
by Sheffield (Eng.) University.

The Civil Service Commission is
advertising for civil servants, patron-
age appointments having been abol-
ished.

The United Hotels Co. of America
have taken over the King Edward
Hotel, Toronto, at a cost of \$1,-
500,000.

J. T. Wall and C. M. McGill, both
of McGill University, Montreal, are
elected members of the Royal College
of Surgeons.

The Ontario Fruit-growers' Asso-
ciation deplored the lack of labor, and
the possible ban against manufacture
of native wines.

The conference between members
of the Dominion Government and the
Premiers of the various provinces
opened at Ottawa.

The Dominion Railway Board re-
served judgment on the complaint of
the Toronto Board of Trade and
C. M. A. against custom express extra
fees.

A scathing report by the New York
Bureau of Municipal Research states
that commercialized prostitution and
gambling are tolerated by the Mont-
real police department.

Saskatchewan grain-growers are
asking the Government to fix wheat
prices to the farmers for 1918, and
to guarantee a minimum price for the
remainder of the war and the year
after.

MONDAY.

France's total expenditure during
1917 was 44,847,000,000 francs.

The Cunard Company lost an ac-
tion for damage to a wheat cargo.

Toronto amusement houses are ob-
serving the first "heatless" Monday.

Forty thousand Teuton prisoners
are said to be starving in Petrograd.

Canada's trade for ten months end-
ing June 31 totalled \$2,229,693,275.

Women lined up in London at three
o'clock Saturday morning for their
meat.

Dominion police visited dancing
academies in Toronto in search of de-
fauiters.

Flight Lieut. F. A. Wood, Toronto
airman, was accidentally killed in
England.

Cadet F. N. Moore was killed in a
fall from an height of 2,000 feet
north of Leaside Camp, Toronto.

A plan is being put into execution
to produce more food from Indian re-
serves, utilizing the labor of the In-

NEW ARMY SENSATION

General Sir Wm. Robertson
Steps Out.

Refused Position on Supreme
Council and Has Been Repla-
ced by Sir H. H. Wilson as Chief
of the General Staff — Trouble
Expected in Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Gen. Sir W.
Robertson, Chief of the British
Imperial Staff, has resigned, it was
officially announced last evening. Ge-
neral Wilson, Sub-Chief of Staff, is
the vacated place.

Gen. Robertson was unable,
statement says, to accept a posi-
tion as military representative on the
premise War Council at Versailles
to continue as Chief of the Impe-
rial General Staff with limited power.

The official announcement in
connection with the resignation of
Sir William Robertson, Chief of
British Imperial Staff, says:

"The extension of the function
the permanent military repre-
sentative decided on by the Supreme
Council at their last meeting
Versailles has necessitated the li-
tation of the special powers hith-
erto exercised by the Chief of the Impe-
rial General Staff by virtue of the or-
dinance of January 27, 1916.

"In these circumstances the
Government thought it right to offer
to Sir William Robertson the choice
of becoming the British military re-
presentative on the Supreme War
Council at Versailles, or continuing
Chief of the Imperial General Staff
under new conditions.

"Gen. Sir William Robertson,
reasons which will be explained in a
statement which will be made by
Prime Minister in the House of Com-
mons as early as possible in the com-
ing week, did not see his way to
accept either position, and the Govern-
ment have, with much regret, ac-
cepted his resignation.

"Gen. Sir Henry Wilson has ac-
cepted the position of Chief of the
Imperial General Staff. The ap-
pointment of the British permanent re-
presentative at Versailles will be
announced in a few days."

Most of the London morning
papers fail to comment editorially
on the official announcement of
Gen. Sir William Robertson's resigna-
tion as Chief of the British Imperial
Staff, owing to the fact that it was pub-
lished at such a late hour last evening.
However, the news columns virtu-
ally agree that it will not surprise the
public.

That the Premier's audience
with the King yesterday was regarded
as presaging such action was intima-
ted by one of the evening papers in
its late edition, which, after referring
to the audience, concluded with the
paragraph:

"If coincidences go for anything
it was on Saturday morning that L.
Fisher (First Sea Lord) resigned."

Parliament will undoubtedly be
in session for the next few days.
The storm will begin when the
military estimates are the order of
business, and when, it is believed,
Premier will take advantage of
the occasion to make his promised
statement, remains to be seen.

The view of several papers, in-
cluding the National News and the
Sunday Times, which publish state-
ments to the effect that Gen. Robertson
will not resign, further confuses the
situation. Indicative of the feeling
which apparently was written before the

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McIntosh Red Apple, St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry, and many other leaders.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Start now at best selling time. Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 35 F St., Washington, D. C.



Better Look Now

If you have decided to take a summer cottage, now is the time to look over the Classified Ads. for cottages to rent.

You will get a more extensive selection now than you will later on.

Or if you wish to take boarders or have places to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad.

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WE ARE SELLING.

Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.

SPENCER & ROSE,

39-b

West Side Market.

TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 3 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

mer to teach the pupils of the Toronto to Public schools gardening.

Lord Robert Cecil announced in the British House of Commons that great attention was being given to a scheme for a "league of nations."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British Ambassador to Washington, died at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. He had been in poor health, but the end came suddenly.

One of the investors in the Coventry "Tank Bank" in England was Harry Williams, who wrote "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." He has lost both legs in the war.

The United States made Italy an additional loan of \$50,000,000, bringing the total amount of American credits to the allies up to \$4,734,400,000.

Joseph Duval, arrested in Parry Sound for making counterfeit bills, turned out to be a French-Canadian named Joseph Contrand who escaped from prison several months ago, where he was serving a life sentence.

Bonar Law announced in the British House of Commons that Col. Repington and the Morning Post will be prosecuted for publishing an article that had not been passed by the censor. The article attacked the Government.

Sir Robert Borden announced that since the Military Service Act was put into force 46,696 Canadians have put on khaki. Of this number 16,448 were volunteers. The showing from Quebec in this grand total was comparatively small.

FRIDAY.

Bolo Pasha was convicted of treason in Paris and sentenced to death.

Great Britain will cease to recruit Russian Jews within her domains.

King George offered Balmoral Castle and Sandringham Palace for the use of the nation.

It is announced that 20,000 skilled men will be released from the British army to engage in shipbuilding.

W. H. Coverdale, at the C.N.R. inquiry said \$50,000,000 will place the Canadian Northern in efficient state.

Many returned soldiers who have reached an Atlantic port will work on farms, and more are coming shortly. Manufacturers of the United States showed disfavor of the proposal to boycott German goods after the war.

Kingston will cut down trees in its streets and in its parks to provide 1,000 cords of firewood for the citizens for next winter.

Thomas Marshall, M.P. for Lincoln, claimed instances of inefficiency and waste in the conduct of the Department of Education.

Hon. T. W. McGarry, replying to the Liberal leader, Mr. William Proudfoot, denied that the provincial credit arrangements had been completed.

Members of the British House of Commons asked if the Government was aware of the universal unpopularity of the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook.

The British Prime Minister, having seen the representatives of all the different sections of the Irish convention separately, was in a position to meet the full delegation for the first time.

A meeting of British Unionist members who are anxious for Irish settlement was held in the House of Commons. It is understood they are prepared to make friendly overtures to their Ulster colleagues.

SATURDAY.

A German submarine was destroyed by French hydro-aeroplanes.

Ontario vegetable growers defended utility of greenhouses in wartime.

Arms and munitions for the Finns were seized by the Swedish authorities.

Vernon Castle, the famous dancer and airman, was killed at Fort Worth, Texas.

Heavy snowstorms in northern Ontario.

ing June 31 totalled \$2,229,693,275.

Women lined up in London at three o'clock Saturday morning for their meat.

Dominion police visited dancing academies in Toronto in search of defaulters.

Flight Lieut. F. A. Wood, Toronto airman, was accidentally killed in England.

Cadet F. N. Moore was killed in a fall from an height of 2,000 feet north of Leaside Camp, Toronto.

A plan is being put into execution to produce more food from Indian reserves, utilizing the labor of the Indians.

The funeral of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice at Ottawa was attended by many representatives of the British, Canadian, United States and other allied nations.

W. F. O'Connor, Cost of Living Commissioner, reporting on bakers' profits in Canada, finds these not excessive, and says he finds no present evidence of unfair dealing.

High school masters and senior pupils of mid-western Ontario cities and towns have started a movement to conserve and utilize the potential man-power of those schools in food production and other problems of Canada.

TUESDAY.

Senator Humbert was arrested in Paris, as a sequel to the Bolo trial.

The shipyard strike was ended by the personal intervention of President Wilson.

Hon. Frank B. Carvell says Canada has to raise this year about \$300,000,000, and that direct taxation is the only way.

Bernier's ship, the Persesian, has been sunk, but not, it is said, by a torpedo; the captain and crew have safely reached Liverpool.

Establishment of a proper reception hospital for soldiers of the entire province was urged by Dr. Forbes Godfrey at the Legislature.

The United States Government has selected several Montreal telephone girls, who are bilingual, to operate military exchanges in France.

Ottawa Syrians have given the Dominion Government a fine painting of the Holy City to express their joy at the deliverance of Jerusalem.

Pte. Boucher, of Gananoque, who is 73 years of age, said to be the oldest man in khaki, was complimented by the King at Buckingham Palace.

Casualties in the British ranks reported during the week ending yesterday totalled 4,106, divided as follows: Killed 1,943, wounded or missing 2,063.

Chatham Collegiate Institute and the theatres and movies in that city have been closed as a precaution against the spread of smallpox, one case having been discovered.

The Government has appointed a court under Lt.-Col. Hylme to investigate complaints of soldiers as to ill-treatment on board ship returning to Canada, and has reorganized the methods of handling the men.

Armenian Massacres Resumed.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The return of the Turks to Armenia since the withdrawal of the Russian Caucasian armies may be expected to plunge Armenia into a new chapter of atrocities and massacres. That the Turkish action in this direction will be met with no opposition from Germany may be gathered from the fact that German newspapers recently printed several official Turkish communications bearing a close family resemblance to the Turkish pronouncements which preceded the earlier Armenian massacres.

Fisher (First Sea Lord) resigned.

Parliament will undoubtedly storm centre for the next few days. The storm will begin when the tariff estimates is the order of business, and when, it is believed, Premier will take advantage of occasion to make his promised statement, remains to be seen.

The view of several papers, ably the National News and the day Times, which publish statement to the effect that Gen. Robertson not resign, further confuses the situation. Indicative of the feeling was apparently was written before the nouncement of Gen. Robertson's resignation and is headed "Our Staff," says, after referring to intrigues, cabals and conspiracies which "in some quarters are developing dangerous dimensions," "thank God for it, the effort to get out from the service of the state Chief of the Imperial General Staff Sir William Robertson, has failed its purpose."

The paper adds that any thought of changing Gen. Robertson's position, or curtailing his powers, "should be put out of mind at once."

On the other hand, the Westminster Despatch, under the caption "War Situation Now," appearing the front page directly after the official announcement of Gen. Robertson's resignation, says that "the fateful crisis of the war" has reached, and adds:

"While the pacifists and anti-Georgelites in Parliament are tall the Germans are bringing up division as far as their resources can bring them from the military fact, and not any social issues arising out of the unfortunate Versailles controversy, a center which is ended by the resignation of Gen. Robertson and the appointment in his place of Gen. Wilson the thing that matters. It is of utmost importance that in meeting this blow instant decisions shall be taken. The old, ineffectual war referring for instructions to London and Rome, means deliberately handicapping the allies' strategy. By the time the instructions are received the mischief may be done."

First Lady Alderman.

Canada's first woman alderman Mrs. W. J. Gales, of Calgary, was elected with a considerable majority for a two-year term at Municipal elections in the West city on December 11.

For twenty-one years Calgary men have had equal franchise rights in municipal affairs, but this is first time a woman has offered services for the aldermanic body. She is the first woman to offer services as an alderman and elected from a field of thirteen candidates. The voting system in operation in Calgary is that known as proportional representation.

Already the new alderman has considerable experience in public affairs. She has served as secretary of the first Consumers' League in Canada, and as president of the woman ratepayers' organization in Calgary. Calgary being one of the foremost municipal ownership cities in the Dominion, aldermanic duties there are very onerous. She has a capital investment of over \$100,000 in street railway, power plant, electric light system, water works, power plant, and other municipal enterprises.

In her campaign for office she held the endorsement of the Federated Ratepayers of Calgary, and of the Local Council of Women.

Mrs. Gales was born and educated in England but came to Canada with her husband five years ago. She is a civil engineer in Calgary and there are two sons, both in the army.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NEW ARMY SENSATION

General Sir Wm. Robertson Steps Out.

Refused Position on Supreme War Council and Has Been Replaced by Sir H. H. Wilson as Chief of the General Staff—Trouble Expected in Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, has resigned, it was officially announced last evening. General Wilson, Sub-Chief of Staff, takes a vacated place.

Gen. Robertson was unable, the statement says, to accept a position of military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, or to continue as Chief of the Imperial General Staff with limited power.

The official announcement in connection with the resignation of Gen. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, says:

"The extension of the functions of a permanent military representative decided on by the Supreme War Council at their last meeting at Versailles has necessitated the limitation of the special powers hitherto exercised by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff by virtue of the order-Council of January 27, 1916.

"In these circumstances the Government thought it right to offer Gen. Sir William Robertson the choice of coming to the British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, or continuing as Chief of the Imperial General Staff under new conditions.

"Gen. Sir William Robertson, for reasons which will be explained in a statement which will be made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons as early as possible in the coming week, did not see his way to accept either position, and the Government have, with much regret, accepted his resignation.

"Gen. Sir Henry Wilson has accepted the position of Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The appointment of the British permanent representative at Versailles will be announced in a few days."

Most of the London morning papers fail to comment editorially on the official announcement of Gen. Sir William Robertson's resignation.

Chief of the British Imperial Staff, owing to the fact that it was published at such a late hour last evening, however, the news columns virtually agree that it will not surprise the public.

That the Premier's audience with King yesterday was regarded as sagging such action was intimated in one of the evening papers in a special edition, which, after referring to the audience, concluded with the paragraph:

"If coincidences go for anything, it is on Saturday morning that Lord Her (First Sea Lord) resigned."

Parliament will undoubtedly be a firm centre for the next few days. The storm will begin when the military estimates is the order of business, and when, it is believed, the Premier will take advantage of the session to make his promised statement, remains to be seen.

The view of several papers, notably the National News and the Sun Times, which publish statements to the effect that Gen. Robertson did resign, further confuses the situation. Indicative of the feeling which recently was written before the

CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

Civil Wars Are Breaking Out In Every Direction.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Telegraphic communication with Petrograd was resumed yesterday after an interruption of about ten days, caused by the cutting of telegraph and cable lines in Finland.

It would appear that Germany will be compelled to send troops to aid the Ukraine republic, and will encounter opposition now not only from the Bolsheviks, but from Poland, while Austria-Hungary seems inclined to regard her part in the war as almost at an end.

Kiev, one of the principal cities of Ukraine, was captured by the Bolsheviks on Friday, Feb. 8, after sanguinary fighting. The streets were filled with dead or wounded. While the fighting was at its height on Thursday the city was bombarded by Bolshevik aviators.

The casualties are estimated at 4,000 killed and 7,000 wounded.

Polish troops have defeated the Bolsheviks at Bobruisk, 85 miles southeast of Minsk. Other Poles are advancing toward Smolensk. Rumanians control the Akkerman district of Bessarabia, and are threatening Odessa.

In a battle at Odessa on Monday between the Bolsheviks and the Moderates hundreds were killed. The city was bombarded by warships.

Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, has decided to go to Petrograd to raise an army of 100,000 Bolsheviks, which he will command personally in operations against the Cossack army of General Alexieff.

A battle was begun Thursday between the Bolsheviks and a wing of the Cossack army of Gen. Alexieff, former commander-in-chief, which is advancing toward Kharkov (in the Ukraine, 420 miles southwest of Moscow). The Bolsheviks are sending troops to crush this newest revolution, but reports received here indicate that the forces of Boris Savinkoff, who was a member of the Kerensky Cabinet, are ready to join Alexieff.

Diplomatic reports indicate that the Alexieff movement is obtaining less support than its originators expected. Much friction exists among the forces in the Don.

Despatches from Kiev, in the Ukraine, said that the city was under control of the Bourgeoisie Rada, although the Bolsheviks were holding the suburbs. Citizens were hiding in cellars and mobs were pillaging. Ukrainian bourgeoisie troops were being sent to attempt to capture Poltava.

TWO HUN AIR RAIDS.

Casualties In London Reached a Total of Sixty-Five.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Victims of the Saturday and Sunday nights air raids numbered 27 killed and 41 injured. Of these 16 were killed and 37 injured last night.

Saturday night's casualties were: Killed—Three men, five women and three children.

Injured—One man and three children.

"Last night's air raid," says the official report, "appears to have been carried out by six or seven enemy airplanes, of which only one penetrated into London. The first raider passed the Isle of Thanet at about 9.45 p.m., and proceeded up the Thames estuary into London, crossing the capital from southeast north-west. Bombs were dropped in various districts between 10.45 and 10.55

MORE NAVAL ACTIVITY

Object of Raids Attempted by the Germans.

Four Submarines Had Been Sunk by British Patrol and the Germans Wanted to Break Barrage So That U-Boats Could Reach the High Seas.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—German naval activity off Dover, which opened early Friday morning with an attack by German destroyers on British patrol forces in the Straits, when a trawler and seven drifters were sunk, and continued Saturday morning with an attack by a submarine on the town itself, apparently was undertaken in the hope of countering the British success against the German submarines which use this route to reach the open seas.

The patrol was after submarines, which it is believed sent a wireless appeal for help from Zeebrugge when it was attacked. According to one report, the patrol had in the past few weeks destroyed four submarines and had practically closed this vital waterway to U-boats. It was in an effort to break this barrage that the destroyers came out and succeeded in sinking a few small patrol boats and getting away before the British warships could overtake them.

Saturday's affair was a small one, about thirty shells being thrown into the town. All the casualties were caused by one shell.

An official report says: "Fire was opened upon Dover by an enemy submarine about 12.10 o'clock this morning, the firing continuing three or four minutes. The shore batteries replied, and the enemy ceased fire after discharging about thirty rounds.

"The casualties were: Killed, one child; injured, three men, one woman and three children. Slight damage was caused house property."

The weather was thick and the night was very dark when the German destroyers dashed upon British patrol vessels in the Straits of Dover early Friday morning and sank eight of them. The patrol vessels, being equipped only with light armament for anti-submarine work, did not have a chance once the Germans got among them. The risk thus taken is shared by great numbers of trawlers and drifters, operating in all weathers and at all hours. Yet the proportion of losses has been remarkably small.

The crews bore themselves with the same coolness and courage that drifter men have shown in innumerable circumstances. One drifter was shelled at close quarters by two German destroyers, whose thirty-pound shells killed all of the crew except two, and set the drifter afire. The two survivors, seeing their craft ablaze, and believing it would sink, launched a boat. They had not rowed far when they saw the vessel was still afloat and the enemy retiring. They returned, put out the fire, and brought the drifter to port.

Poles Are Angry.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Germany suddenly has found herself involved in a mass of difficulties on the eastern front and in danger of losing all the large benefits she was calmly preparing to realize from her peace with the Ukraine and the Bolsheviks, withdrawal of Russia from the war.

Poland, which so frequently in the course of history has proved a thorn in the side of military conquerors, is threatening to constitute herself the rock on which the German hope of peace and peaceful expansion in the

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Board of Trade quotations for yesterday are:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Fort William, including 2½¢ Tax).

No. 1 northern, \$2.22½.
No. 2 northern, \$2.20½.
No. 3 northern, \$2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Fort William).

No. 2 C.W., 89½¢.
No. 3 C.W., 87½¢.
Extra No. 1 feed, 86½¢.
No. 1 feed, 83¢.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).

No. 2 yellow—Kiln dried, \$1.95.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2 white—94¢ to 95¢.
No. 3 white—93¢ to 94¢.

Ontario Wheat (Based in Store Montreal).

No. 2, winter, per car lot—\$2.22.

Peas (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2—\$3.70 to \$3.80.

Barley (According to Freight Outside).

Malt—\$1.62 to \$1.64.

Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside).

Buckwheat—\$1.68 to \$1.70.

Rye (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2—\$2 to \$2.02.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto, New Bags).

War quality—\$3.10.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).

War quality—\$10.60 Montreal, new bags.

\$10.60 Toronto, new bags.

Milled (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freight, Bags Included).

Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$40;

middlings, white, per ton, \$45 to \$46;

extra feed flour, per bag, \$3.40.

Hay (Track, Toronto).

No. 1, per ton, \$18 to \$17; mixed, per

ton, \$12 to \$16.

Straw (Track, Toronto).

Car lots, per ton, \$5.50 to \$9.

Farmers' Market.

Fall wheat—Milling, \$2.14 per bushel.

Goose wheat—\$2.08 to \$2.10 per bushel.

Barley—Malt, \$1.58 to \$1.60 per

bushel.

Oats—\$1.02 to \$1.03 per bushel.

Buckwheat—\$1.70 per bushel.

Rye—According to sample, nominal.

Hay—Timothy, \$18 to \$20 per ton; mixed

and clover, \$15 to \$17 per ton.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18.—For cash oats there was a somewhat indifferent demand today, owing to the very high prices in the

remote markets. Oatmeal was very

light.

Cash barley was in steady demand,

with prices firmer on the high grade.

There was a continued good demand for

cash flax, with offerings light.

Oats closed ¼¢ higher for May, at 91¢,

and July ¼¢ higher, at 89¢.

Barley closed ¼¢ higher for May, at

\$1.66½.

Flax closed ¼¢ higher for May, at

\$2.48½.

Winnipeg market: Oats, old contract;

May closed 91¢. New contract: May,

90½¢ to 91¢; July, 89½¢ to 89¢.

Barley—May, \$1.66½ to \$1.66½.

Flax—May, \$2.48 to \$2.49½.

Winnipeg cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C.

W., 89½¢; No. 3 C.W., 87½¢; extra No. 1

feed, 86½¢; No. 1 feed, 83¢; No. 2 do.,

80¢.

Barley—No. 2, \$1.62½; No. 4, \$1.57½;

rejected, \$1.32; feed, \$1.31.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.44½; No. 2

C.W., \$3.41½; No. 2 C.W., \$3.20½.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
May	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½
Mar.					127½
Oats—					
May	87½	84½	83½	84½	83½
Mar.	85½	85½	85½	86½	85½
Pork—					
May	48.05	48.20	48.05	48.05	47.97
Lard—					
May	26.27	26.30	26.02	26.05	26.10
July	26.47	26.47	26.22	26.25	26.20
Ribs—					
May	25.60	25.60	25.30	25.30	25.27
July	25.70	25.70	25.57	25.60	25.55

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Beef, extra India

mess, 360s.

Pork, prime mess, western, 330s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 187s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 152s.

will undoubtedly be a
orm centre for the next few days.
he storm will begin when the mili-
ry estimates is the order of busi-
ness, and when, it is believed, the
remier will take advantage of the
season to make his promised state-
ment, remains to be seen.

The view of several papers, not-
ably the National News and the Sun-
day Times, which publish statements
to the effect that Gen. Robertson did
not resign, further confuses the situ-
ation. Indicative of the feeling which
apparently was written before the an-
nouncement of Gen. Robertson's
signation and is headed "Our Chief
Staff," says, after referring to in-
rigues, cabals and conspiracies,
which "in some quarters are develop-
ing dangerous dimensions," that
"Thank God for it, the effort to drive
him from the service of the state the
chief of the Imperial General Staff,
Mr. William Robertson, has failed of
its purpose."

The paper adds that any thought
of changing Gen. Robertson's posi-
tion, or curtailing his powers, "should
be put out of mind at once."

On the other hand, the Weekly
Dispatch, under the caption "The
War Situation Now," appearing on
the front page directly after the of-
ficial announcement of Gen. Robert-
son's resignation, says that "the most
terrible crisis of the war" has been
reached, and adds:

"While the pacifists and anti-Lloyd
forget in Parliament are talking,
the Germans are bringing up division
for division as far as their rolling
stock can bring them from the east.
The military fact, and not any per-
sonal issues arising out of the unfor-
tunate Versailles controversy, a chap-
ter which is ended by the resignation
of Gen. Robertson and the appoint-
ment in his place of Gen. Wilson, is
a thing that matters. It is of the
most importance that in meeting
this blow instant decisions shall be
taken. The old, ineffectual way of
erring for instructions to Paris,
London and Rome, means deliberate
handicapping the allies' counter
strategy. By the time the instructions
are received the mischief may be
done."

First Lady Alderman.

Canada's first woman alderman is
Mrs. W. J. Gales, of Calgary. She
is elected with a considerable ma-
jority for a two-year term at the
municipal elections in the Western
city on December 11.
For twenty-one years Calgary wo-
men have had equal franchise rights
in municipal affairs, but this is the
first time a woman has offered her
services for the aldermanic board.
Mrs. Gales is the first woman to offer her
services as an alderman and was
elected from a field of thirteen can-
didates. The voting system in op-
eration in Calgary is that known as
proportional representation.

Already the new alderman has had
considerable experience in public af-
fairs. She has served as secretary of
the first Consumers' League in Can-
ada, and as president of the first
women ratepayers' organization in
Calgary. Calgary being one of the
most municipal ownership cities
in the Dominion, aldermanic duties
are very onerous. The city
has a capital investment of over \$9-
0,000 in street railway, paving
machines, electric light system, water-
works, power plant, and other munici-
pal enterprises.
In her campaign for office she
secured the endorsement of the Federated
Ratepayers of Calgary, and of the
local Council of Women.
Mrs. Gales was born and educated
in England but came to Canada with
her husband five years ago. Mr.
Gales is a civil engineer in Calgary.
He and there are two sons, both in their
thirties.

Killed—Three men, five women
and three children.

Injured—One man and three chil-
dren.

"Last night's air raid," says the
official report, "appears to have been
carried out by six or seven enemy
airplanes, of which only one pene-
trated into London. The first raider
passed the Isle of Thanet at about
9.45 p.m., and proceeded up the
Thames estuary into London, cross-
ing the capital from southeast north-
west. Bombs were dropped in vari-
ous districts between 10.45 and 10.55
o'clock.

"The remaining raiders, which at-
tempted to reach London from the
northeast across Essex, or from the
east along the line of the River
Thames, were all turned back."

On Saturday night six German air-
planes attempted to attack London,
but only one of them succeeded in
reaching the capital. This raider
dropped one bomb in the southwest-
ern district. An aerial raid on Dover
was repelled by British pilots, who
engaged the Germans over the Kent
coast. One large raider crashed into
the sea.

At the Thames estuary, a Gotha
attempted to break through the bar-
rage. It was caught in a circle of
fire which it could not elude until
the moonlight waned. Meantime the
aviator was forced continually to cir-
cle and dodge.

As the new moon period is only
starting, Londoners expect more ex-
citement in the next seven or eight
nights.

Another Air Raid Last Night.

LONDON, Feb. 19. — Hostile air-
planes attempted a raid against Lon-
don again last night, making the
third in as many nights. No damages
or casualties are yet reported.

An official statement issued at mid-
night says:

"Hostile aircraft crossed the coast
shortly after nine o'clock last night
and proceeded toward London. None
of the raiders penetrated the de-
fences, and so far there has been no
damage and no casualties."

Allies and Neutrals Protest.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19. — All the
diplomatic representatives of the
fourteen allied countries and six neu-
tral countries have protested against
the repudiation by the Bolshevik Gov-
ernment of the national debt, and al-
so against the decree respecting the
confiscation of property. They have
declared that these edicts have no
value so far as their nations are
concerned, and they reserve the right
to claim damages.

Army Estimates for Five Million Men.

LONDON, Feb. 19. — Estimates for
the British army to be submitted by
the Secretary of State for War pro-
vide for five million men.

Director of Propaganda.

LONDON, Feb. 19. — Viscount
Northcliffe has accepted the position
of Director of Propaganda in enemy
countries, while continuing his posi-
tion on the American Mission.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the
diseased portion of the ear. There is only one
way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by
a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness
is caused by an inflamed condition of the mu-
cous surface of the Eustachian Tube. When
this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling
sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is en-
tirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless
the inflammation can be reduced and this tube
restored to its normal condition, hearing will
be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness
are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed
condition of the mucous surface. Hall's Cat-
arrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous
surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any
case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured
by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All
Druggists, 75c.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Poles Are Angry.

LONDON, Feb. 18. — Germany sud-
denly has found herself involved in
a mass of difficulties on the eastern
front and in danger of losing all the
large benefits she was calmly prepar-
ing to realize from her peace with the
Ukraine and the Bolshevik with-
drawal of Russia from the war.

Poland, which so frequently in the
course of history has proved a thorn
in the side of military conquerors, is
threatening to constitute herself the
rock on which the German hope of
peace and gainful expansion in the
east may be shattered. Embittered
by the tearing off of a strip of their
territory to be given the Ukraine for
breaking away from the Bolsheviks
and signing a peace with the Central
Powers, the Poles are in what appears
to be virtually a state of revolt.

Even the very weapon which Ger-
many and Austria were at such pains
to forge in hope of deriving military
benefit—the Polish army—bids fair
to be turned against them.

Reports in German newspapers,
which express dismay and alarm
over the Polish situation, indicate
that Polish legions, now an effective
military force, are on the side of the
prevalent Polish sentiment of bitter-
ness against the Central Powers. The
situation has grown so serious that
the military are patrolling Warsaw
streets, where a general strike has
been ordered and the papers are
printed with black borders.

Austria-Hungary is particularly in-
volved in the difficulties because of
the prominent part which it was ex-
pected she would play in future gov-
ernment of Poland. Polish elements
and those sympathizing with them in
the Dual Monarchy are up in arms
over the situation and further inter-
nal troubles are threatened.

Great German Losses.

PARIS, Feb. 19. — The Echo de
Paris after a careful and minute ex-
amination of allied and enemy docu-
ments which it has in its possession
publishes what the newspaper
reckons to be Germany's losses in the
war and the number of troops which
she has available.

The losses through the war, it de-
clares, are 4,225,000 men, of whom
2,500,000 are dead. Since 1914 Ger-
many has been able to mobilize 14-
000,000, from which 500,000 must
be deducted, having remained in
Entente or neutral countries. The
first figure does not include the 1920
class, which would increase the forces
by 450,000 men.

Armistice Ends.

BERLIN, Feb. 19. — An official
statement issued yesterday by the
German army headquarters staff
reads:

"Eastern theatre: On the great
Russian front the armistice expires at
noon to-morrow (Monday)."

Fighting In the Air.

LONDON, Feb. 19. — Great aerial
activity on Saturday is the subject of
an official report issued last night
concerning the operations of British
airmen.

"Over five tons of bombs were
dropped on various targets," the
statement says. "There was much air
fighting. Fourteen German machines
were brought down and seven others
were disabled, while British anti-air-
craft guns shot down two other ma-
chines, one of which, a large bombing
machine, fell inside the British lines;
its four occupants were taken pris-
oner."

"Another German aeroplane, mak-
ing these seventeenth accounted for
during the day, in addition to those
disabled, landed near a British aero-
drome. Its occupants were captured.
Five British machines are missing."

Mar.	18.05	48.20	48.95	48.05	47.97
May	26.27	26.30	26.02	26.05	26.10
July	26.47	26.47	26.22	26.25	26.20
Ribs					
May	25.60	25.60	25.30	25.30	25.27
July	25.70	25.70	25.57	25.60	25.55

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 18. — Beef, extra India
mess, 260s.
Pork, prime mess, western, 330s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 137s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.,
152s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 160s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.,
160s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.,
155s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 157s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 128s.
Lard, prime western in tierces, 133s;
American refined, pails, 136s 3d; American
refined, boxes, 155s.
Tallow, Australian in London, 72s.
Turpentine spirits, 128s.
Rosin, common, 6s 6d.
Petroleum, refined, 1s 6d 1/2.
Lined oil, 6s 8d.
Cottonseed oil, 6s 8d.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Feb. 19. — Total re-
ceipts were 127 cars—1795 cattle,
227 calves, 2384 hogs and 105 sheep
and lambs.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Feb. 18. — Cattle—Re-
ceipts, 2300. Heavy, slow; others steady;
prime steers, \$12.25 to \$13.60; shipping
steers, \$11.25 to \$12.25; butchers, \$10.50
to \$12.70; yearlings, \$11.50 to \$13; heifers,
\$8 to \$11.25; cows, \$4.50 to \$10.50; bulls,
\$6.50 to \$11.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50
to \$9.50; fresh cows and springers, \$65
to \$130.
Calves—Receipts, 1200. Strong; \$7 to
\$17.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 10,200. Strong; heavy,
\$17.25 to \$17.40; mixed, \$17.25 to \$17.50;
 Yorkers, \$17.50; light Yorkers, \$16 to
\$16.50; pigs, \$16; sows, \$15.50 to \$15.75;
stags, \$15.50 to \$16.50.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9000.
Steady; lambs, \$14 to \$17.75; others un-
changed.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 18. — Cattle—Receipts,
15,000; market firm. Beaves, \$3.50 to
\$13.85; stockers and feeders, \$7.35 to
\$10.60; cows and heifers, \$6.40 to \$11.70;
calves, \$8.25 to \$13.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; market strong;
light, \$16.55 to \$17.10; mixed, \$16.50 to
\$17.10; heavy, \$16.30 to \$17; rough,
\$16.20 to \$16.50; pigs, \$13.25 to \$16.25;
bulk of sales, \$14.50 to \$17.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2000; mar-
ket weak. Native, \$9.75 to \$13.25. Lambs,
native, \$13.75 to \$19.65.

Russians Send an Ultimatum.

LONDON, Feb. 19. — The Russian
Government has sent an ultimatum to
the Roumanian Government demand-
ing the evacuation of Bessarabia by
the Roumanians and counter-revolu-
tionary troops, and the right to trans-
port Russian troops through Rouma-
nian and Bessarabian territory. The
ultimatum, according to the report,
was to expire on February 16.

The ultimatum also demands the
extradition of Lt.-Gen. Dmitri Stcher-
batcheff, commander of the Russian
forces in Roumania, who recently was
declared an outlaw by the Bolsheviks
as an enemy of the Russian people.
Roumania is ordered to hand over
the "murderers of Russian soldiers
and sailors."

PASTURAGE AND LIVE STOCK

Grasses and Clovers on Properly Man-
aged Farm Will Double Crops
Now Being Secured.

Grass and live stock should go hand
in hand. There is no farm, which, if
properly managed and kept at least
one-half of the time in grasses and
clovers, and gradually brought under
a proper system of rotation, would not
produce more, in fact, double the crops
which it now does, and yet constantly
be growing better and better.

W. A. A. C. in France

A LONG the lines of communication in France, stretching from the bases to within earshot of the guns, women's camps have sprung up like shacks in a mining town. They have been built, and others are in course of building, to house the women who have come out to set men free, hitherto employed at the base, to go up the line and strengthen the fighting unit, says Mary O. Kennedy in a London paper.

In May, 1915, the colonel in command of the vast Ordnance Department at one of the bases—a man who controls an organization that is the Whiteley's of the Army, supplying such diverse commodities as howitzers and brooms, cycles and boots, and with advanced branches near the activities of the different armies—first startled the War Office by suggesting that women could be used in many departments of his

work. Shortly after a commanding officer of Engineers diffidently and independently suggested that women might be employed in the several branches of Signals. And also on or about the same time the Women's Legion was started as a voluntary organization to supply motor drivers and cooks in great numbers for the home commands.

The innovation of women at the bases in France seemed at first sight too stupendous, and it was not until the excellent work done by Lady Londonderry's voluntary organization and the obvious conclusion that carefully selected women would not prove an unsettling influence, that the suggestion bore fruit.

During the time of trial, Ordnance and Signals grew and grew as the army grew and made insatiable demands for skilled men for the bases, and it became evident that permanently unfit men sent down from the front could not entirely replace Category A men who were needed for the line. The office work at the bases had to be done and efficiently done; the men in the great mileage of camps had to be fed and efficiently fed; and yet it seemed an anomaly that fit men should be clerking and signalling, doing warehouse work and cooking under conditions varying little save in matters of discipline from civil life.

Ordnance and Signals (kept up their cry for women, and then, like Minerva leaping full-armed from the head of Jove, the formation of a Women's Army was suddenly and unexpectedly announced on Feb. 27 of this year.

Already they have done well. In a journey round the bases that ceaselessly feed our armies with materials of war, I heard how they did their part in the recent great battle of the mud. When our men performed feats that have never been equalled in this war or in any other that history can tell, wading to their objective, fighting waist-high in the mud. Signals, the whispering gallery of the great armies, with its many khaki women wearing the blue and white brassard of their service, stood staunchly by them. From the General-in-Chief of the great armies has come fine praise of their recent work at wire and telephone, in the official words "equal to that done by the men whom they relieved." From the officers commanding the fighting units has come equal praise for the women in the great camp kitchens who rise long before dawn to feed the men going up the line, knowing there is "little between a man's best and worst but a platter of food."

The Queen, on her recent visit to General Headquarters, inspecting the wonders of the bases, said to the General in Command: "I don't think the people at home know the wonderful work you are doing at the base." "No, ma'am," said the General, "and very few at the front, either."

The women who have already come out to France have been absorbed into the Army in a wonderful spirit of equality and fraternity. In many offices I saw sergeants and corporals initiating the rank and file of the women into intricacies of Army documents and records; at every camp and hostel I was told of the kindly welcome of commanding officers to the administrators of the different women's camps, and of the efforts to make things easy for them by giving them every facility to understand the working of a discipline to which they would have to instruct their women to conform.

Here is an interesting excerpt from the orders of the day on the arrival of some hundreds of women into a vast camp, which was the most homely and perfect of its kind I was allowed to see in France. It tells more of the spirit of the officers and men (who hardly needed its fatherly admonitions) than I could easily describe:

"The Officer Commanding Base Depot wishes to draw the attention of all ranks to the following points in connection with the Domestic Section of the Women's Auxiliary Army, which is employed in this depot:

"These women have not come out for the sake of money, as their pay is that of a private soldier. In nearly every case they have lost someone dear to them in this war, and they are out here to try and do their best to make things more comfortable for the men in regard to their food.

"It therefore is up to all ranks to make their lot an easy and not a hard one during their stay in France. If any man should so forget himself as to use bad language or at any time to be rude to them, it is up to any of his comrades standing by to shut him up and see that he does not repeat this offence.

"To the older men I would say: Treat them as you would your own daughters. To the younger men: Treat them as you would your own sisters."

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A timely rebuke to those who have carelessly branded as "slackers" the

Crews of Hun Submarines

Cannot Carry Weapons, As Officers Fear Revolt

LLOYD GEORGE'S declaration that on a single day recently five of the Kaiser's submarines had been destroyed is a thrilling piece of news. To the mothers and fathers of Canadian boys who must sooner or later cross the Atlantic this statement of England's premier must bring immeasurable relief, although the record to date shows not a single transport successfully attacked by these devils of the sea.

Not more than six months ago the problem of successfully combatting the submarine seemed well nigh hopeless. But to-day the captain and crews of allied ships are breathing more easily.

Last June the character of the problem and the pathway to success were indicated by an expert along lines which events have strikingly confirmed. A reproduction of what was then printed is now most timely.

"The remedy for the submarine is so simple that it is most remarkable it was not applied almost from the beginning.

"The submarine is an egg-shell and it can be crushed like an egg shell, and that is what is being done with them. At first they were netted. Then net-cutting apparatus was supplied to the submarine and the netting device quickly became ineffective.

"Then airplanes and submarine chasers co-operated. In clear water the submarine can be detected from an airplane at a depth of more than 100 feet. Submarine chasers study surface bubbles and surface indications. Locating a submarine group of destroyers and chasers were summoned to the spot and then the territory for miles around was covered as by spokes from a wheel.

"Now a submarine location once being discovered is netted most effectively. It is circled by bombs lowered under water over a wide area. The simultaneous explosion of the mines by electrical devices will crush any underwater craft.

"Water is, of course, incompressible. The entire ocean weight, millions of tons, resists and the explosive power must effectively crush everything nearby that is not as so as the ocean itself.

"Without waiting for U-boat activities the destroyers now fish and crush them just as effectively. A piece of dynamite is used in a pot by a poacher to stun or kill all net by fish.

"We are also informed that so successful has been the campaign against the submarines that the German admiralty is now finding greatest difficulty in securing crews for them. The men are not lacking in ordinary courage and are perfectly willing to go into the first-line trenches exposed to the normal dangers of war, but there is a natural horror of imprisonment and death under water with no fight chance."

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Hotel for Seamen.

There is a church close to the L

HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER
OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

HEART DISEASE.

IN RECENT YEARS the number of cases and deaths from disorders of the heart have markedly increased. In Ontario the ratio of deaths has steadily risen during the last decade, and as a cause of death organic heart disease now heads the list. A certain amount of the increase may be set down to better diagnosis and more accurate statistics, but these facts will hardly account for the remarkable increase during recent years. What can be done about it?

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE

In the first place means must be taken to establish not an early diagnosis but an earlier diagnosis. Every man or woman who has reached the age of 40 years should be examined by a physician; and the physician must not, as is sometimes done, slur over the examination and hastily conclude that the symptoms are those of dyspepsia.

What symptoms and signs are the most important in the testing diagnosis of heart disease? Among the most important are weariness, lassitude, and decreased ambition. If these are complained of it should lead the physician to make a most careful examination.

RECOGNITION OF HEART TROUBLE

Then there may be a tendency towards breathlessness in hurrying to a street-car, or in going up hill or upstairs, or there may be a sense of tightness or pain in the chest which disappears following a few minutes' rest. There may or may not be palpitation. Sometimes there is a slight puffiness about the foot tops or the feet are somewhat swollen, and there may be occasional spots or bright lights before the eyes with transient giddiness. Physical examination may disclose some valvular trouble, or there may be a slight change in the character of the first sound with a slight increase in cardiac dullness or some irregularity in the pulse. The condition of the arteries and pulse must be carefully noted, and the urine should, as in every first examination by the physician, be carefully analyzed. If careful examination denotes some cardiac affection, its early recognition will pave the way for such treatment as will delay or prevent further progress. The prompt and ready detection of heart disease is just as important as the early recognition of tuberculosis. By detecting it in the early stage it is usually possible, by proper diet, exercise, and regulation of work, to add years or decades of useful activity to one's life.

Twelve miles up Dufferin street from the City of Toronto, on the banks of the circuitous Don River is a pretty stretch of broken land, comprising some fifty acres, is the site of the Connaught Laboratories which are destined to be a bright spot in the future public health history of this fair Province. As soon as the buildings, now in course of construction, are completed all the various serums in use at the present time in the prevention of disease will be manufactured here. The rolling pastures will accommodate the horses necessary for the blood serum used in the preparation of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins and of anti-meningitis

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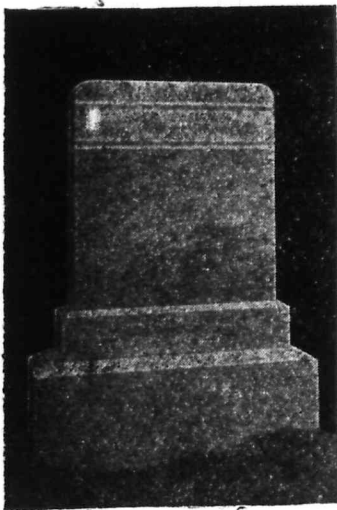
The rolling pastures will accommodate the horses necessary for the blood serum used in the preparation of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins and of anti-meningitis serum. Here, too, will be prepared smallpox vaccine and Pasteur preventive treatment of rabies. The land and buildings necessary for this purpose are a gift from Colonel Albert Gooderham to the Provincial University, which makes and supplies these products for the Provincial Board of Health, and which are in turn supplied by the Board free of cost to the people of the Province. No better work is being done for the public anywhere in the civilized world, and the Board is much gratified by the numerous letters and words of appreciation of this enterprise which come from the medical profession and the people of Ontario. The generous gift of Colonel Gooderham, it is hoped, will be but the beginning of a series of similar gifts to public health work in Ontario, which can only be successfully carried out by money, which after all judiciously used is the chief factor in the prevention of disease.

4.—Fleas. J.S.G., Hamilton.

Q.—Do fleas carry disease of any kind? If so, how may they be got rid of?

A.—Fleas carry a disease known as bubonic plague from rats, squirrels and other small animals. This disease is unknown in Canada.

Fleas may be destroyed by dusting fresh Pyrethrum powder into the seams of the clothing or by dusting the powder over the body. The floors of rooms should be washed with a solution of 5 per cent. cresol and 20 per cent. soft soap in water.



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"To the older men I would say: Treat them as you would your own daughters. To the younger men: Treat them as you would your own sisters."

Slackers Are Few.

A timely rebuke to those who have carelessly branded as "slackers" the men who have gone before the tribunals asking for exemption may be read into the remarks made by Mr. Justice Riddell in Toronto recently. After hearing many exemption cases, he said:

"I cannot rise from this sitting without expressing my supreme pleasure and pride in what I have witnessed here during these four days. Always proud of Canada and Canadians, I never before was so proud as now. I confess that in common with many others I was disposed to look upon those who claimed exemption as in most part simply slackers. My experience in this court has shown me that I was wholly wrong, the fact is diametrically opposite.

"Of the 300 cases I have dealt with during the present week in not more than four was there anything even remotely resembling the slacker. In several cases the young men for whom exemption was claimed, desired the appeal to be abandoned, some refused to attend to support the appeal in their behalf, and even the slacker in all instances but one seemed glad that he was refused exemption. Almost all who appealed on their own behalf, had strong grounds for exemption, the care and comfort of parents, the saving of a business just becoming valuable, the spreading of the gospel to those without churches; in some cases the reason was sufficient, in most it would have been sufficient were the emergency not so great, the crisis so grave."

"Prepared as I was for unreasonable claims, for urgent pleading and for dissatisfaction, I am proud to say that in practically every case there were reasonable and sensible claims, respectful and quiet presentation, and cheerful acquiescence in the law."

An Epitaph to a Shell.

In a letter from Pte. Wm. Price, R.A.M.C., Toronto, who is somewhere in France, he tells of a modern miracle.

"Last Sunday week," he writes, "about 6 p.m., a shell (coal boxes we call them) eight inches wide and four feet long, passed through the roof and side wall of a barn in which the bearers sleep, and fell into the grounds of the hospital; but, thank God, it didn't explode.

"Strange to relate, the subject of the service was 'Miracles,' and this was one of the greatest, for had it come a little later there would have been several of us having food and rest in the barn. The shell smashed heavy beams, hurling them just where I would have been resting. We buried the shell, and enclosed it with a fence. This is the verse we made up and placed on it—

"Here lies a shell of German invention,
To do us great harm was the intention,
And in striking a barn it caused great alarm,

While the troops were singing the
— tenth Psalm.

But don't be afraid, the danger is o'er;
Still, if it goes off we'll say 'au
revoir.'

So now we'll conclude with love and
affection,
Sincerely trusting there'll be no re-
surrection."

for them. The men are not lacking in ordinary courage and are perfectly willing to go into the first-line trenches exposed to the normal dangers of war, but there is a natural horror of imprisonment and death under water with no fight chance."

Now the accounts from Germany are the U-boat crews are not allowed to carry even knives aboard—fear of mutiny and surrender.

Hotel for Seamen.

There is a church close to the London docks that has a ship on its steeple. It is the Seamen's Church where sailors who have landed for brief spell worship, and right next to the church is the Sailor's Home where the seamen of the mercantile marine may live and enjoy all the comforts of a real home when ashore.

The inmates of the home are made up of all races. There are men from Lapland and Iceland, and men from the South Sea Islands. Black men and yellow men, colonials and Europeans, and men born at sea. Since it was first opened back in 1835 the home has sheltered 623,116 seamen and this year by day and by night from the Mediterranean, from the North Sea and channel ports crews mired and torpedoed ships have arrived at the home.

For the sum of a pound a week each man is given a separate cabin fitted with electric light, wardrobe, writing table, and tiny bookshelf and four substantial meals a day.

The home is a little town in itself. There is a great kitchen where hundreds of joints of meat are being placed in enormous ovens from which a pile of loaves and cakes have just been taken.

There is a bank, a barber's shop, mission hall, a navigation school, a cookery school, and a department where a seaman can buy anything he wants from a toothbrush to a suit of clothes, which he can even have made to measure if he likes.

In the laundry, where clothes are washed in a couple of hours if necessary, a laundress is busy ironing garment after garment.

A couple of Japs are playing a game of billiards in the billiard room. The lounge is full of smokers, and so is the reading and smoking room. In the library an old man sits at a table crocheting a beautiful piece of lace. He has been an inmate of the home for years.—London Bits.

V.C. for Another Canuck.

Describing the award of the Victoria Cross to Acting-Corp. Filip Konowal, Canadians, the Official Gazette says:

His section had the difficult task of mopping up cellars and machine gun emplacements. Under his direction all resistance was overcome, and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy. In one cellar he himself bayoneted three enemy and tackled single-handed seven others a crater, killing them all. On reaching the objective, a machine gun was holding up the right flank, causing many casualties. Konowal rushed forward and entered the emplacement, killing the crew, and brought the gun back to our lines. The next day he again attacked single-handed another machine gun emplacement, killing three of the crew, and destroyed the gun and emplacement with explosives. This non-commissioned officer alone killed at least sixty of the enemy, and during the ten days' actual fighting carried on continuously his good work until severely wounded.

Over 4,000,000,000 cigars were sent from America to Canada last year.

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As Officers Fear Revolt

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"Water is, of course, incompressible. The entire ocean weight, millions of tons, resists and the explosive power must effectively crush anything nearby that is not as solid as the ocean itself.

"Without waiting for U-boat activities the destroyers now fish for U-boat crews just as effectively as a bomb of dynamite is used in a pond to a peacher to stun or kill all near-by.

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Hotel for Seamen.

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Birdmen of the Empire

Have Notable Record
For Daring Escapades

STORIES of daring escapades of British aviators, exciting aerial combats from which the air-fighters escaped alive seemingly only by miracle and of brilliantly executed raids upon German aerodromes and troops behind the German lines are narrated in the reports of the Royal Flying Corps covering the activities of about one week. Hair-raising incidents of fierce conflicts above the clouds, or low over the German communication lines are described in these succinct reports without bombast, as though these narrow escapes from death were commonplace and all in the day's work of the air-fighter.

For example, there was the case of a British aviation officer who, when nearly a mile above the earth, was attacked by two enemy aircraft. He shot down one of them out of control, but was himself wounded and fainted while still high in the air. Recovering consciousness he found his machine upside down at an elevation of 4,000 feet, with one enemy aircraft still firing at him. The Britisher, however, managed after a struggle to right his machine and land safely.

In a somewhat similar instance, a German scout attacked a British airplane carrying a pilot and observer. One of the German's bullets passed through the gasoline tank of the British airplane and seriously wounded the pilot. The British observer, however, pumped a full double drum of bullets at the enemy scout at very close quarters and the German went to the ground with a crash.

Meanwhile the British pilot had fainted and fallen against the steering "stick" in such a fashion as to throw the airplane into a spin. The British observer climbed over the side and forward along the plane to the pilot's cockpit, lifted the pilot to his seat and, still standing on the wing of the plane released the steering gear, brought the machine out of the spin and safely to the ground.

Two British officers were returning from an expedition over the enemy's lines to locate hostile batteries when their machine was hit by anti-aircraft fire and the engine damaged. Volplaning, the machine landed 300 yards from the British lines, the airplane turned over and the aviators were hurled out on the German side of a canal. Running along the beach under heavy fire from rifles and machine-guns, the aviators dived into the canal only to find it full of barbed wire, but managed to reach the British lines in safety.

Many instances illustrating the reckless daring of the British aviators sent over the German lines to obtain information, destroy aerodromes and harry the German reserves are contained in the official narratives. One pilot who crossed the lines at Ypres, threw off two attacking machines, bombed the Heule aerodrome near Lille and was fired upon by two machine-guns. He dived at one of them, firing with both guns of the British airplane, drove the Germans from their guns, fired upon the aerodrome again, attacked and scattered a column of 200 German infantrymen on the road. A German two-seater airplane was shot down 500 feet above him for

Gigantic Task of British Navy

WHEN Lord Salisbury traded the island of Heligoland to Germany, it may be at the suggestion of Queen Victoria, he made the present war possible. If this rock had remained in our possession Germany would never have run the risk of fighting Great Britain. The island is some 30 miles from the German naval bases, and in British hands would command them. Possibly, if the island had remained British, Germany would have chosen some other port than Wilhelmshaven as her chief naval base, but this would have entailed grave disadvantages. To-day this tiny island, about one square mile in area and rising to a height of 200 feet above sea level, is priceless to Germany, for it is not only powerfully fortified, but it and an adjoining sandbank have been made into a harbor and shelter for submarines, destroyers, light cruisers, zeppelins, and aeroplanes. The nearby waters are shallow enough to be effectively mined to the coast and make it absolutely impossible for enemy vessels to pass except at considerable loss. Undoubtedly one of the terms of peace will be that Germany shall lose possession of Heligoland.

This island and others along the coast give Germany a great advantage in the war game against Great Britain. Writing in the New York Tribune, Mr. Gherardi Davis says that the guns on Heligoland would be exceedingly difficult for hostile ships to deal with. On the other hand, there are no such flanking islands on the British coasts which are exposed to German attack, and the configuration of long stretches of the English coast makes it impossible to be successfully protected by mines. Thus, if German cruisers choose to take the risk of encountering British fighting ships they need not fear mines in a dash to bombard certain English coast towns, especially those that are not adjacent to military ports. It is true that there are thousands, perhaps millions, of mines laid by the British in the North Sea, but they are in certain zones, and not turned loose promiscuously. If these particular safe channels are known to Swedish and Dutch sea captains, there is not the slightest reason to suppose they are not equally well known to German naval chiefs.

Why the Germans have not done more bombarding of the undefended English towns is not clear to Mr. Davis, unless, as he supposes, German losses in the Jutland fight seriously reduced her supply of vessels suitable for these attacks. He notes the tremendously more difficult work that has fallen upon the British navy compared with the duties of the German navy. The latter are comprised almost exclusively in the words "safety first." The chief business of the German navy is to keep from being sunk; the duty of the British navy is to keep the North Sea clear. English mine-sweepers, patrol vessels, destroyers, and light cruisers are constantly on duty well off shore toward Germany, and even the battleships are at sea. They are not protecting British coasts by hugging them! they go as near the German navy as the mine fields will permit. Only on one occasion was the whole

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This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

BUYING TITLES IN ENGLAND.

The Check in the House of Lords—A Distinct Gain for Democracy.

It was a sign of the times in which we live that Earl Loreburn's resolution aimed at the purchase of honors and titles in England was adopted with immaterial amendments by the House of Lords. The evil had been growing with the rankness of a fungus. The rush for privy councillorships, knightships, baronetcies and seats in the House of Lords suggested the bargain counter. It is a fact that, while the distribution of "honors" by the king upon the recommendation of the prime minister grew steadily in volume, hundreds of aspirants were disappointed. Since the war "to save democracy" began a considerable number of democrats in Great Britain and the Colonies have been ennobled or raised to envied social distinction. And, of course, there were resentment and heart-burning among the applicants who did not see their names on the illustrious scroll, that is to say, in the Gazette. There could be no doubt that, while some of the successful had served the State honorably, others simply wrote checks. It had been so before the war, when political funds yawned for the little scraps of paper, and needs for money have greatly multiplied during the last three years. Serving the state by giving money to carry on the war was highly creditable to the donors, but it should not have borne them into the House of Lords, or into the most exclusive circles, on a flood tide—that was indecent in the circumstances.

Reports of the debate in the House of Lords must have had readers who usually find themselves bored stiff by the "proceedings of Parliament." They are usually dull enough. In fact, all England was interested in

them. The men are not lacking ordinary courage and are perfect-willing to go into the first-line trenches exposed to the normal dangers of war, but there is a natural error of imprisonment and death under water with no fighting chance."

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There is a bank, a barber's shop, a mission hall, a navigation school and cookery school, and a department where a seaman can buy anything he wants from a toothbrush to a suit of clothes, which he can even have made to measure if he likes.

In the laundry, where clothes can be washed in a couple of hours if necessary, a laundress is busy ironing garments after garment.

A couple of Japs are playing a game of billiards in the billiard room, and so is the reading and smoking room. In the library an old sailor sits at a table crocheting a beautiful piece of lace. He has been an inmate of the home for years.—London Times.

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Another British pilot had fired a hundred rounds on German troops on the march when he was interrupted by two enemy airplanes. He attacked them and drove both down and then finished the job of driving the German infantry into trenches and shell holes.

Flying at the height of 200 feet a British aviator engaged in a revolver duel with two German officers in a motor, and while doing so ran into some lines of telegraph wires, but fortunately his machine cut them. A few minutes later he attacked German infantry, which escaped his gun only by diving into a pond.

Famine to Follow War.

"After the war the world will be weary, cold, and hungry, and if we are to avoid famine and revolution something will have to be done at once," said Sidney Webb, a political economist, in a speech at the London School of Economics. He asserted that peace would come suddenly and unexpectedly and then the world would be forced to face a great shortage, signs of which were already visible.

The wheat stocks of the world, he said, had been reduced to the smallest amount ever known and there would be a shortage of one pound of meat a day to each person. Flocks and herds all the world over would be much diminished. Even the pig was rapidly disappearing. Metals, coal, timber, hides, and leather and all building materials would be at famine scarcity.

One-eighth of the world's population, he declared, was engaged in non-productive work. The economy that could be set up against that was very small.

There would be a long interval between demobilization and the repairing of the devastation and waste. During that interval there would be unemployment in all the countries, causing an unproductiveness that would mean rather a money famine than a food famine.

"We should now be making preparations to revictual the world if we are to avoid a shortage developing into a famine," said Mr. Webb.

Free use of alkaline mineral waters is recommended for the removal of uric acid deposits in any part of the body.

Ate Hemlock.

George Koshter, a German prisoner of war, and William Cannell, a Manx laborer, while working on a farm near Douglas, ate some hemlock, being under the impression it was watercress. They were taken violently ill and died soon after.

Auto Goggles.

New automobile goggles for night driving have opaque diagonals on the lenses to enable a wearer to turn his head slightly and thus avoid the glare of headlights he faces.

compared with the duties of the German navy. The latter are comprised almost exclusively in the words "safety first." The chief business of the German navy is to keep from being sunk; the duty of the British navy is to keep the North Sea clear, English mine-sweepers, patrol vessels, destroyers, and light cruisers are constantly on duty well off shore toward Germany, and even the battleships are at sea. They are not protecting British coasts by hugging them! they go as near the German navy as the mine fields will permit. Only on one occasion was the whole German fleet out, and then followed the Jutland battle, about which controversy continues to rage, the Northcliffe press, for example, considering the result as unsatisfactory to Britain.

Mr. Davis does not pass judgment on this fight, but remarks that "on every occasion where the Germans have met the English on even fairly equal terms, the Germans have never fought it out." There seems to be no doubt that their conception of the average British naval commander is that of a bull-headed fighter whose sole ambition is to get next a German ship and throw out his grappling-irons. They hope that this blind fighting spirit will lure British ships over carefully-planted mine-fields and that their destruction will follow. There is in England a certain school of patriots who insist that it is the business of the British navy to assume the offensive, to "dig them out like rats," as Winston Churchill said. They regard the matter much as though it were a question of a terrier drawing a badger, whereas the situation is as though the terrier were obliged to crawl for a hundred yards through a lethal chamber before he met the badger.

Mr. Davis points out that while the British have had command of the sea since the beginning of the war, the entry of the American navy not making that command more absolute yet it has been warmly welcomed by the British. The British navy has kept sleepless vigil in the North Sea for more than three years. The mental strain has been terrific; the material strain has been great. Many of the British destroyers must have become pretty well worn out in the past three years. Undoubtedly the British navy will have an easier job now that Admiral Sims is there. The strain will be relaxed. As far as the German navy is concerned, Mr. Davis believes the mental pressure must be increasing. The submarine campaign, and the secrecy surrounding it, has sent many a German sailor mad. The long inaction of Germany's major ships must have seriously undermined the morale of the crews and will tend to make them nervous and fearful on the rare occasions when one of the larger ships ventures into the open sea. Should ever there come "der tag" on which the whole German fleet steams forth it will be manned by crews whose morale has been enfeebled by inaction that must by this time have become an established habit.

Changes in Belfast.

It is changed times indeed in Belfast, the Ulster Belfast. Four years ago it would have been a hardy man indeed who would have so much as mentioned Joseph Devlin, on the Shankhill, or Captain Craig, in the Falls Road. And yet, to-day, Joseph Devlin and Captain, now Colonel, Craig, work side by side on special government tasks in Belfast. And Colonel Craig may take a walk down the Falls Road, and find himself as welcome as Joseph Devlin would surely be on the Shankhill. Other times, other manners, once again.

scraps of paper, and needs for money have greatly multiplied during the last three years. Serving the state by giving money to carry on the war was highly creditable to the donors, but it should not have borne them into the House of Lords, or into the most exclusive circles, on a flood tide—that was indecent in the circumstances.

Reports of the debate in the House of Lords must have had readers who usually find themselves bored stiff by the "proceedings of Parliament." They are usually dull enough. In fact, all England was interested in the subject. It is curious to note the sensitiveness of some of the members of the "hereditary chamber." They are not disposed to believe that titles and distinctions had been sold; of course, the prime minister knew nothing of the abuse for he merely submitted his advisers' recommendations to the King; anyhow, where was the direct proof? But prime ministers are not so unsophisticated; they are familiar enough with political ways—and means.

The doubting Thomases had their guns spiked by the evidence of the Earl of Selborne, Earl of Leinster, and other plain-spoken critics of the scandal. One illustration will be sufficient, though many were given. Friends of Mayor George Holmes of Leeds, a most public-spirited citizen, thought his name should be in the Gazette, and they approached the party Whip. "Yes," said he, "I will give you a clear case for an honor. What is your friend prepared to give?" Mayor Holmes declared that he would give a penny; his language was stronger. "Could the honor be sustained strictly on merit?" "Why not?" said the Whip; "an honor he shall not have unless he contributes to my party fund."

The influence of Sir James Gilmour, founder of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, was solicited by an applicant for a title who offered to give \$100,000 to that charity for a bursary. Sir James flatly refused to have anything to do with the traffic in titles. The Earl of Selborne, who has fought it for several years, declared in the debate that "the abuse was a menace to the purity of public life and was doing great damage to the prestige of the Crown."

The holder of one of the greatest titles in England, the Marquess of Salisbury, struck the popular note when he said that the House of Lords must "speak to the democracy in broad language which could not be misunderstood." In the end the resolution, adopted "without a division," required that "the Prime Minister, before recommending any person for any such honor or dignity, should satisfy himself that no payment or expectation of payment to any party or political fund is directly or indirectly associated with the grant or promise of such honor or dignity." This covers the most flagrant cases, and another paragraph, which calls for "a definite public statement of the reasons for which it [the honor or dignity] has been recommended to the Crown shall accompany the notification of the grant," should exclude the common herd of tuft hunters. It will be more difficult in future to add to the "Beerage" and to translate purse-bursting nonentities to the sacred inclosure of the House of Lords. Democracy is marching on in England.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Tuttle*

THE WEEK IN THE LEGISLATURE

The Liberal members in the Legislature have taken an active part during the past week in the Budget debate. There were several spokesmen on the Liberal side.

Mr. Elliott (West Middlesex) led the Opposition in the debate, which was characterised throughout by moderation of language and friendliness in criticism.

The Provincial Treasurer claimed a surplus of \$1,751,337.4. Mr. Elliott pointed out that this surplus was almost entirely made up of \$1,366,892 collected by the Government by way of taxation from the Nickel Companies, as a result of persistent agitation by the Liberals in the House. The increased revenue from Succession Duties, of \$776,432.28, was not the result of any government economy and the government could scarcely claim credit for these two large items of revenue. The main portion of Mr. Elliott's criticism, however, was directed against the Government's system of accounting. He appealed for a system whereby capital and ordinary receipts and expenditures could be distinguished without laborious research. He took occasion to remind the Government that they had adopted several Liberal policies in the past, instancing Woman Suffrage, Prohibition, The Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Taxation of the Nickel Companies; and he thought they might continue to accept Liberal suggestions which were in the public interest. A Minister of Agriculture should be appointed who gave his whole attention to the duties of the Department, in view of the need for production and the shortage of farm help.

Mr. McDonald (North Bruce) considered money could be saved by reducing the personnel of the Ontario License Board. Four men were paid salaries aggregating \$20,500. Since Prohibition came into force a Board of two members would be adequate.

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery Business SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name.

The Chase Brothers Co.,
of Ontario, Limited
Nurserymen
Established 1857
COLBORNE, ONT.
6-20

FOR YOUR CAR

"The Oil
That's Clean"



MANY PEOPLE REPORT BIG GAINS IN WEIGHT

Thousands of Thin Frail People Are Restored To Health By Tanlac—Amazing Gains in Weight Are Related—Powers of Medicine Conclusively Proven.

ONE of the most noteworthy features in connection with Tanlac and one which stands out more prominently than any other, perhaps, is the large number of well-known men and women from all parts of Canada who have recently testified astonishing and rapid increases in weight as a result of its use.

Thousands have testified that this famous medicine has completely restored them to health and strength after every other medicine and the most skilled medical treatment had failed.

One of the most remarkable cases on record is that of G. W. Miller, of 232 McNab street, Hamilton, Ont., who was for twelve years postmaster and merchant of 69 Corners, Brant County. Mr. Miller declares that he has not only gotten complete relief from rheumatism and stomach trouble by taking Tanlac, but that he has gained thirty-two pounds besides. An extract from his statement follows: "As a result of rheumatism and stomach trouble, I had fallen off to one hundred and fifteen pounds. My legs had perished away until I couldn't walk without a cane and had to sell out my business and give up the Post Office."

"I now weigh one hundred and forty-seven pounds, gained thirty-two pounds, by taking Tanlac, and can go any place I want to without a stick and feel better than I have in years."

FIREMAN GAINS 20 POUNDS.

Alexander Gange, fireman on the Canadian Pacific, residing on Keele street, Toronto, says:

"I have gained twenty pounds since I began taking Tanlac and I'm feeling fine now. I certainly was in bad shape from stomach trouble and disordered kidneys before I used Tanlac. I had gotten to the place where I couldn't stoop over without getting a catch in my back that hurt like my back would break, and I was almost disabled for work. I started taking Tanlac, every sign of my troubles have disappeared, and I am in better shape than I have been in years."

GAINED TWENTY POUNDS.

Wm. S. Pickell, paint contractor, living at 51 Windsor avenue, Windsor, Ont., says:

"I have actually gained twenty pounds on Tanlac and I feel like a different man. About a year ago, I began to suffer with stomach trouble and I just couldn't describe to you the misery I went through with. I fell off in weight to one hundred and thirty pounds and just felt worse than I can tell. Besides my big gain in weight, I have improved until I am hardly like the same man."

SALESMAN MAKES BIG GAIN.

Walter F. Brown, traveling salesman, 132 Yorkville street, Toronto, Ont., says:

"I have gained seventeen pounds by taking Tanlac and my recovery has been a surprise to myself as well as to my friends, as they had given me up to die, and all the money that I

had spent for treatments and medicines had failed to help me. I spent eleven months in hospitals and fell off to ninety-six pounds."

"To say it is wonderful the way Tanlac has helped me doesn't halfway express it. I'm already feeling a thousand times better and am on the road to health after five years of suffering. My appetite is fine, the gas and indigestion has disappeared and I am feeling better than in years."

HAMILTON WOMAN'S GAIN.

Mrs. William Green, of 141 Hunter street, Hamilton, Ont., says:

"I have actually gained twenty pounds since taking Tanlac and my neighbors and friends seem amazed at the wonderful change in my condition. I was almost a nervous wreck from suffering with stomach trouble. For two solid years I wasn't able to do a thing about the house and my stomach became so upset, that I couldn't even retain the medicines which were prescribed for me. I could barely hobble from one chair to another and was told by specialists that nothing could be done for me."

"If anyone could feel like a new person. I do, since I began taking Tanlac. I have a splendid appetite, can eat just anything I want to and my food nourishes me and does me good. My nerves are in fine shape, I sleep like a log at night and can do almost everything there is to do about my house."

MORE REMARKABLE GAINS.

The foregoing statements, from these well-known citizens of Ontario, while astonishing, are not really remarkable, as thousands of people all over the United States and Canada have taken Tanlac with the same results and in some cases, far greater. Take for instance the case of Mrs. Viola Ives, 315 Cross street, Little Rock, Ark., U.S.A., who gained forty pounds; or that of Mrs. G. W. Williams, of Gadsden, Ala., U.S.A., who gained forty-eight pounds; that of O. H. Nahafey, Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A., who gained forty pounds; or that of Mrs. O. C. Cason, Acworth, Ga., U.S.A., who gained thirty-five pounds; or that of Mrs. Chas. Peden, of Huntsville, Ala., U.S.A., who gained twenty-seven pounds; and thousands of others too numerous to mention.

Tanlac is sold in Napanee by WAL-LACE'S Drug Store, and in Camden East by R. J. OSTER.

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSE

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses as they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town, people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at an drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. I your druggist doesn't have freezone to him to order a small bottle for you.

PREPARE FUEL NOW FOR NEXT WINTER

Those Who Have Wood Available Should Cut Supply Now.

Indications are that next winter will see a real fuel famine. The United States fuel administrator has announced that there is going to be a shortage of 50,000,000 tons in the production of coal.

No land owner with wood available should depend upon obtaining coal next winter. In many villages and towns wood is available in the vicinity if early arrangements are made.

HELP WIN THE WAR BY BURNING WOOD.

Next season's wood supply should be cut now. Why?

Because green wood contains 25 to 30 per cent. of water and in burning there is a large loss of heat in drying off this water.

Wood should be piled where it sun and air can reach it. It should have at least six months' drying to give good results in burning.

Hardwoods, such as hickory, oak, beech, maple, birch and elm make the best fuel for a lasting fire.

Softwoods, such as pine, burn quickly, creating a sudden heat, and are therefore not satisfactory where continuous heat is desired.

On the average, one cord of wood equals two-thirds of a ton of coal heat value.

One cord of wood should contain 128 cubic feet, or a stack four feet high, four feet wide, and eight feet long.

Coal burning stoves can be converted into wood burning stoves by removing the fire brick and substituting lighter brick.

SAVE YOUR WOOD ASHES.

Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer. Ashes from a cord of hardwood contain 20 pounds of lime, over three pounds of potash, one-half pound of phosphoric acid. At present prices as a fertilizer for crops this is worth \$1.06.

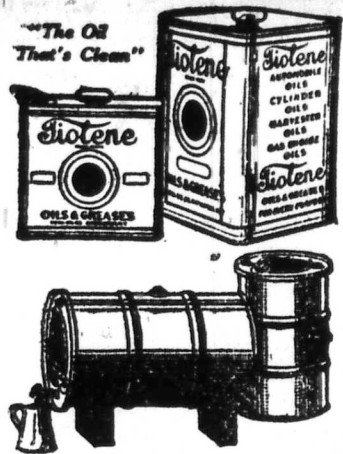
It is important to keep wood ash under cover, as the important elements leach out if subjected to rain. Next season's wood supply should be cut now.

Part Taken in Struggle by Wealth

He opposed any extra expenditure for school text books this year, and suggested that examinations might be held earlier to permit the older stu-

The Bill relating to the life of the Provincial Legislature provides for its extension until a year has elapsed and a session has been held subse-

FOR YOUR CAR



You more than pay for what you might save on lubricating oil in increased cost of overhauling and in the shortened service life of your motor.

TIOLENE is the most trustworthy and hence the most economical lubricant to use

FRED L. HOOPER,
Medical Hall, Napanee.
Phone 64. Residence 52

WE - WANT - NOW

A Reliable Agent in Lennox and Addington County to sell Pelham Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit Trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

OVER 600 ACRES
of the choicest Nursery Stock including NEW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the Following Goods:

FEEDS
Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed, Cracked Corn, Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS
Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.
Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.

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Part Taken in Struggle by Wealthy Empire.

From time to time vague reports have come that Great Britain is training and equipping a great army in India, to be used on the battlefields of Europe. Ruling a country which contains almost one-fifth of the total population of the world, it is considered likely that Great Britain would not overlook the opportunity of drawing upon so great a reservoir of man power. That a huge Indian army did not make its appearance either in France or in Turkey is puzzling to those unfamiliar with the difficulties which the British face in India.

Recently, when the Indian Imperial legislative council met at Simla the extent of Indian participation in the war was announced, and the figures given will serve to set at rest any rumor of a horde of warriors from India. Since the war began 276,000 combatants and 40,000 non-combatants have been recruited in India, and of the fighting men 15,000 came from the British province of Punjab. When it is considered that the population of India is more than 300,000, it will be seen that the force is really very small.

At the outbreak of the war the 7,000,000 Mohammedans in India were restless at the difficulties which the co-religionists faced in Turkey. Germany, with the purpose of starting a holy war throughout Islam, sent spies and secret agents to foment trouble. These efforts were not unsuccessful, and generally India was loyal. In the United States German agents, working with discontented Indian natives, undertook to lay the ground-work for an Indian mutiny, and the trials of the offenders are now in progress.

We are accustomed to refer to natives of India as Hindus, which due, perhaps, to the fact that a great majority of Indians practice that religion. The term Hindu serves to distinguish natives of India in name from the North American Indians. The Hindus are as distinct from the Mohammedans as the Christians, and there are not fewer than 217,000,000 of them in India.

As a fighting man the native of the northern provinces of India, particularly of the Punjab, has superior in the world. Undoubtedly if Great Britain found it expedient to arm several million Sikhs or Hindus whose loyalty could not be questioned, the effect on the war would be enormous. The Turks in Mesopotamia and in Palestine would be rolled back and quickly put out of the war. However, judging from results so far attained, the difficulties and dangers are insurmountable.

Arming India's millions doubtless would be a desperate undertaking which will be reserved only for the remote crisis when it appears that Germany will have its way in ruling the world. The fact that only 276,000 Indian soldiers have been recruited indicates that Great Britain does not wish to invite further trouble when the present war is ended. This is to be the last war, and it is considered unwise to arm and train a great force which later might be directed toward disturbing the world's peace.

He opposed any extra expenditure for school text books this year, and suggested that examinations might be held earlier to permit the older students to go on farms.

Mr. Mageau (Sturgeon Falls) discussed Northern Ontario affairs and Government House expenditure. Seven thousand dollars had been expended for water, fuel and light at Government House last year. He estimated that the upkeep of the "Castle" last year, plus six per cent on the cost of building, would amount to \$118,000.

A feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. Thomas Marshall, Liberal Member for Lincoln, in which he declared that the whole system of education in the province was too much centralized and should be changed. It was too narrow and autocratic and a committee of experts should be appointed to consider the whole question. In the last ten years there had been a great increase in the expenditure of this Department with no increase in efficiency. Mr. Marshall referred to the extra expenses incurred by the juggling with text books, and did not believe the results warranted the many changes. In 1916, \$22,000 had been paid to the Text Book Committee, and \$14,000 in 1917. He illustrated the unwarranted expense which the public was being put to through the juggling in text books, by pointing out that five different Latin Primers had been used in the last twenty years, the present one being very little different from the original.

Mr. Ducharme (North Essex) discussed the Agricultural question and endorsed the usefulness of tractors on the farms of the province. He urged the Government to observe a real political truce by heeding the suggestions of the Opposition.

Mr. Wigle (South Essex) suggested to the Government that experienced farmers now working in towns and cities should be sent back to the farms, and hinted at compulsion.

Mr. Dewart (South-West Toronto) said that had it not been for the Nickel Taxation, which was largely due to Opposition criticism the Government would have been able to show a surplus of only \$464,000 instead of the million and three quarters which they now claimed. He expressed the hope that the Government would collect the arrears of taxation on nickel. Mr. Dewart considered the expenses of administering the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Ontario License Board might be reduced, and suggested the appointment of a Cost-of-Living Commissioner who could investigate war profits and arrange that they be taxed.

NOTES:

A Bill providing for a General Purchasing Agent and necessary assistants, to purchase all Government supplies has been placed before the House by the Government. The Public Accounts of the Province and the Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year 1917-18 were tabled. An interesting item in the Estimates is that providing \$125,000 for the purchase and distribution of fish by the Department of Game & Fisheries.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, formerly Provincial Secretary for Ontario, and who lately held the position of Dominion Food Controller, has resigned his position as minister-without-portfolio in the Ontario Government.

The Bill relating to the life of the Provincial Legislature provides for its extension until a year has elapsed and a session has been held subsequent to the return of the boys from the front.

Mr. Proudfoot will introduce a Bill to amend the County Court Act, and will re-introduce his Bill to allow Municipalities to Adopt Preferential Voting.

Mr. McDonald (North Bruce) proposes to amend the Assessment Act, repealing the section exempting churches, cemeteries, etc.

Certain opposition is developing in fish circles, to the Government's fish distribution scheme.

On account of the agreement for the extension of the life of the Legislature, no provision will be made this session, as was contemplated, for taking the soldier's overseas vote.

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



Three splendid cases of supplies were sent from our work-room last week—2 for the "Friends of France" of Toronto, who are doing a splendid work for French soldiers, hospitals and refugees—and one for the Belgian Relief Committee, Toronto.

We have received most grateful acknowledgments from the Cor. Secretary of the "Friends of France", also an interesting pamphlet on "conditions in France".

We are much indebted to Miss Nellie Wilson, for a donation of 60 beautifully knitted wash-clothes, done in leisure moments to help us with our hospital supplies, showing that we and our work have often been in the thoughts of this former resident of Napanee. We desire to express to Miss Wilson, who has now gone to the Pacific Coast, our very deep appreciation of this kind and generous donation.

We also wish to thank very sincerely Mrs. Alice Ferguson, for a delicious cake she made and sent to our room last Thursday to be sold for the benefit of our work which was done, and we are very grateful for the gift. Mrs. Ferguson, whose only son made the supreme sacrifice on June 6th, 1917, is also helping our local Belgian Relief Committee by a monthly donation to its funds.

Do not forget our work-meeting on Thursday afternoons, and try to be present, as through the accumulation of articles thus supplied, we are enabled to make the splendid showing resulting from our efforts of the past year, assisting our own men and our Allies through many organizations.

Satisfaction guaranteed if you order your flowers at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

LIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESS

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough lip will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow a simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right without pain. He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove any hard or soft corn or callus from the feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

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Next season's wood supply should cut now. Why? Because green wood contains 25 to 30 per cent. of water and in burning there is a large loss of heat in driving off this water.

Wood should be piled where the sun and air can reach it. It should be at least six months' drying to get good results in burning. Hardwoods, such as hickory, oak, ash, maple, birch and elm make the best fuel for a lasting fire.

Softwoods, such as pine, burn quickly creating a sudden heat, and are therefore not satisfactory where a constant heat is desired.

On the average, one cord of wood equals two-thirds of a ton of coal in fuel value.

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It is important to keep wood ashes covered, as the important elements leach out if subjected to rain. Next season's wood supply should cut now.

Taken in Struggle by Wealthy

"THE FOOD CONTROLLER SAYS."

Hoarding is one of the new words of the war. It means storing in excess of requirements, especially of foods and fuel just at present. Now storing and laying up a prudent supply for real needs is not a crime in peace times; but the man or woman who wilfully and coolly decides today to store more food than he or she would buy in ordinary times is committing something that has the moral effect of a crime. He is also helping to raise the price to himself of future supplies.

There is no cause for panic among the people of Canada. We must expect to make some food sacrifice and be willing to modify our eating habits and even to eat less in order that the soldiers and our Allies may be fed. There is a world shortage of foods because, so far as we in Canada are concerned, other people have had to be withdrawn from farms to fight what is our joint fight. Our obvious duty is to aid them by, at least sending them as much food as they used to get before they took up our common task.

"Hoarding" is the crime of selfishly taking care of one's own skin to the detriment of others, either in the war-ravaged lands or at home. Buying too much for immediate cellar-packing in Canada also imposes a burden on the poorer classes in the Dominion. The railway difficulties are especially great this winter; obstacles in distribution of foodstuffs are adding to the shortage. Moreover, hoarding by people who lack proper facilities for storing may easily result in heavy waste. For this reason especially, public opinion should be aroused against the practice.

It is a thing that comes down to the sense of right in the buyer. If he or she knows what patriotism means, knows what others have to undergo only because they did not happen to live in Canada, and in whose place Canadians might have been but for the accident of geography, there will be no hoarding. Public opinion and public disapprobation of hoarding may do much to discourage the practice but nothing can really be effective unless the moral sense of buyers of foods tells them plainly when they are laying in a legitimate store or grabbing at an opportunity of plenty for the chief reason that they have enough money to get it. It is no wonder that under the stress of war tension the British people found for the man who attempted hoarding the expressive title of "Food Hog".

There has been some "hoarding" in Canada of sugar, flour and perhaps other commodities. The practice fortunately is of small proportions and the effect of measures now under consideration may result in the exposure of the Canadian "Food Hogs". Hoarding is unnecessary and unpatriotic. The better elements in the community will refrain from it so far as their own households are concerned and will use their influence against it elsewhere.

Often people will buy large quantities of these foods without thinking of the way in which they may be depriving others. Every patriotic Canadian will do well to resolve that he will "play the game" fairly with his neighbor, and with the poorer classes, by purchasing food only in normal quantities while the present emergency lasts, and by discouraging hoarding wherever he finds evidence of it.

TURK LOST HIS NERVE.

Toronto Officer Tells About Palestine Victories.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

[Limited.]

Our New Stock is now opened up for inspection. It is the finest we ever had. We are offering Special Inducements on

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

In Quartered Oak Golden and Fumed Finish.

As we manufacture these goods for the trade, we can give special prices and the privilege of going to our Wholesale Department to select the goods and get Special Prices.

The largest assortment of Parlor Suits, some of the finest and newest designs at Special Low Prices.

Large lines of Large Upholstered Easy Chairs.—Parlor Tables.

Music Cabinets and Record Cabinets at from \$6.

SPECIAL—10 only Iron Beds. Spring and Upholstered Mattress \$10.85. Good value \$15.50.

NOTE—A lady was in home where we sold a Kitchen Cabinet, but did not like some things about it and sent for one, and when she received it, it was the same cabinet made by the same manufacturer, and it cost her \$2.50 more than her friend paid us. Moral—Do not think you cannot get as good goods and at as low or better prices in your home town as sending away.

We are arranging a Special Display of Kitchen Cabinets as soon as the factories can fill our order.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

Notice to The Trade!

Order Your

Soft Drinks

From

The Lennox Beverage Works,

'Phone 275, Napanee.

Sole Agents for

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited, - Montreal, Que.
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO., - Hamilton, Ont.
HAMILTON BREWING ASSOCIATION - Hamilton, Ont.

2 1-2 p. c. Ale, Lager, and Porter.

Write for Prices.

We specialize in all kinds of
CARBONATED DRINKS

and ship to all local outside points.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.

Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE. ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

We think we can please you.

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

SAVE YOUR WOOD ASHES.
Food ashes are valuable as a fertilizer. Ashes from a cord of hardwood contain 20 pounds of lime, over 100 pounds of potash, one-half pound of phosphoric acid. At present they are as a fertilizer for crops this year worth \$1.06.
It is important to keep wood ashes covered, as the important elements leach out if subjected to rain. Next season's wood supply should be cut now.

Not Taken in Struggle by Wealthy Empire.

From time to time vague reports come that Great Britain was mining and equipping a great army in India, to be used on the battlefields of Europe. Ruling a country which contains almost one-fifth of the population of the world, it was considered likely that Great Britain would not overlook the opportunity drawing upon so great a reservoir of man power. That a huge Indian army did not make its appearance in France or in Turkey was owing to those unfamiliar with the difficulties which the British faced in India.

Recently, when the Indian Imperial Legislative Council met at Simla, the extent of Indian participation in the war was announced, and the figures given will serve to set at rest the rumor of a horde of warriors in India. Since the war began 1,000 combatants and 40,000 non-combatants have been recruited in India, and of the fighting men 155,000 came from the British province of Punjab. When it is considered that the population of India is more than 300,000, it will be seen that the figure is really very small.

At the outbreak of the war the 75,000 Mohammedans in India were less at the difficulties which their religionists faced in Turkey. Germany, with the purpose of starting a world war throughout Islam, sent agents and secret agents to foment trouble. These efforts were notably unsuccessful, and generally India remained loyal. In the United States Germany agents, working with discontented Indian natives, undertook to do the ground-work for an Indian army, and the trials of the offenders are now in progress.

We are accustomed to refer to all the lives of India as Hindus, which is, perhaps, to the fact that the majority of Indians practice the religion. The term Hindu is used to distinguish natives of India from the North American Indians. The Hindus are as distinct from the Mohammedans as the Christians, and there are not fewer than 1,000,000 of them in India.

As a fighting man the native of the northern provinces of India, and particularly of the Punjab, has no superior in the world. Undoubtedly, Great Britain found it expedient to recruit several million Sikhs or Hindus whose loyalty could not be questioned, the effect on the war would be enormous. The Turks in Mesopotamia and in Palestine would be beat back and quickly put out of war. However, judging from results so far attained, the difficulties are insurmountable.

Regarding India's millions doubtless it would be a desperate undertaking, and it will be reserved only for the future crisis when it appears that nobody will have its way in ruling the world. The fact that only 276,000 Indian soldiers have been recruited indicates that Great Britain does not wish to invite further trouble when the present war is ended. It is to be the last war, and it is considered unwise to arm and train a great force which later might be turned toward disturbing the world's peace.

adian will do well to resolve that he will "play the game" fairly with his neighbor, and with the poorer classes, by purchasing food only in normal quantities while the present emergency lasts, and by discouraging hoarding wherever he finds evidence of it.

TURK LOST HIS NERVE.

Toronto Officer Tells About Palestine Victories.

The following extracts are from a letter received by Dr. D. J. Gibb Wishart, of Toronto, from his son, Captain Staunton Wishart, R.A.M.C., 31 Field Ambulance, who is at present with General Allenby's forces in Palestine:

"We are now two days in camp, sitting on the dustiest area on the globe, and it is only now, long after sundown, that the dust is sufficiently quiet to allow me a clean page. Dust covers everything. One-quarter of an hour after the washing water is issued and used it is impossible to tell the washed from the unwashed. However, we are at 'peace' again, a very welcome change, and there are no faces missing round our board. So we are very cheerful."

"In addition to this we have the great satisfaction of having our division in a winning portion of a winning show; of having our brigade, famous throughout this whole army for the magnificence of its achievement, and of having been the ambulance all the time in the very forefront and of having done our work well. So there is much cause for true thankfulness."

"For some days before the stunt we were moved at night with great speed from one sheltered position to another and then sent ahead, in a most zig-zag hue, with still greater speed for the three days of our 'show.' The Turk was absolutely bewildered, his flank was turned, he lost his nerve, and evacuated precipitately a most magnificently planned and constructed system of defences. Held by our troops, they could only be taken at stupendous cost, and perhaps not even then."

"My hat off to our infantry. They swept over a flat zone, absolutely commanded by machine guns, admirably placed and fought. I was all over the field. Sometimes I got a wonderful view of infantry or artillery going into action in true picture-book style; at others work was so hard that I paid simply no attention to anything but the work on hand. Sometimes it is good to be pressed with work. It prevents one worrying about one's personal chances."

"The work done was splendid, and we had all our cases dressed and evacuated to the rear like a whirlwind. In fact, things went unbelievably well. Why no one of us was hit is an absolute miracle; others near by were not so lucky."

"The casualties, all things considered, were light, the captures were considerable. Quite a number of absolutely new Krupp guns of various types were at once discovered. One gun I remember passing was surrounded by its drivers and horses—all killed in the act of trying to pull the gun away. I suppose."

"Every objective was taken—the entire Turkish line was swept up; and now we believe the Turks are so far away that only our most mobile columns are in touch with them. What the future holds we don't know; we do know, however, that a line which he calculated could hold us has been captured in toto, the Turks' morale is smashed, he has lost, say, five thousand prisoners and a hundred guns. But of these totals you doubtless know already far more than we do."

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.
Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

The other day I asked some questions of a number of Canadians—men who have been fighting in France for two or more years—and from all they tell me I find, to my surprise, that I have a vital interest in the Canadian general election, that every member of the British Empire has, that Australians particularly and emphatically of all, that every man in khaki has.

Another thing: Australia just now is in the throes of a struggle on this same question of conscription. A vote is being taken on December 22. The fight is being bitterly waged, and is likely to be a close thing either way. Who can doubt but that the decision of Canada—if, by some great misfortune, it goes the wrong way—will be worked to the limit is an argument in Australia. And it won't even stop there. I do know something of Australian and New Zealand politics, being still in touch and correspondence with a good many there, and reading the down-under papers as I can get them. In New Zealand there has existed for long a no-conscription party. New Zealand, to her everlasting credit, long ago laid down the rule: "To the last man and the last shilling," and played up to her word by bringing in conscription. The anti-conscriptionists were beaten but not silenced. Ever since, though they are in a minority, they have worked untiringly against conscription.

And the Canadian pacifists, the deliberate pro-Germans, or their foolishly unsuspecting supporters, who imagine they lead where they are being blindly led, have baited their trap with fiendish ingenuity. The great bait they rely upon is this—that they, the anti-conscriptionists, have pledged themselves if returned to power, to bring home every Canadian soldier in the field who wishes to return. They figure that the man who has spent weary months in the trenches, who has been through the horrors of Paschendaele, whose nerves and stout heart have been wrenched on the rack of "mud, blood, and misery," will say to himself: "Why should I not go back home? I've done my whack. Let somebody else come along and take a turn," and, so arguing, vote against conscription.

It is nothing to the anti-conscriptionists that it may not be possible to keep their pledge, and there are Canadians who are very positive that no pledge can overstep their signed enlistment papers, in which a man swore to carry on "for the duration of war." Some of the pacifists and pro-German anti's, I have no doubt, don't care a rap about the fulfilling of the pledge. They will be satisfied to secure the vote of the fighting Canadians against conscription, to work it to the limit, to carry no conscription in Canada, and then leave the men who swung the vote to their dwindling battalions—their decline and swift disappearance—which must result from the drying up of the reinforcement stream.—From the London Times.

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HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A CALL.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
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THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

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can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.



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NAPANEE, ONTARIO

Notice

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

'Phone 101

WILL HELP VETERANS.

Big Development Scheme for Northern Ontario.

1,744 square miles of land to be cleared.

\$1,000,000 pulp and paper plant to be established, employing 200 hands.

Market created for produce raised by returned soldiers on New Ontario farms.

Estimated, \$4,500,000 or \$5,000,000 additional revenue for the Province of Ontario.

These are features of a big new scheme, details of which were made

public by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines for Ontario, when the tender of Messrs. Mundy & Stewart, Toronto, was accepted with respect to the Kapuskasing River pulp and timber limit.

The successful tenderer enters into an agreement with the Crown, requiring him to erect within the limits of the territory covered by the right to cut pulpwood, or at some other place approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a pulp mill costing, with the equipment thereof, not less than one million dollars, and will operate the same so that the daily output thereof shall not be less than one hundred tons of pulp, and so that at least two hundred hands on an average shall be kept employed in connection therewith for at least ten months of each and every year.

"In inviting tenders we asked for a straight flat rate," said Mr. Grigg, the Deputy Minister, which means that the Government will receive the same price for all classes of wood. The price in the present case is 75 cents per cord for all classes of wood, spruce, balsam, poplar, jackpine, etc., and \$15 a thousand feet for pine.

An interesting feature is that the new pulp and paper plant will be located near the returned soldiers' settlement at Kapuskasing, so that not only will it be the means of establishing a market for the farm produce the soldiers will raise, but if the soldiers desire employment in the winter months, when things are quiet on the farm, they will be able to secure it in the pulp and paper mill.

It is estimated that the Province will receive an additional revenue of \$4,500,000 or \$5,000,000 as a result of the agreement just concluded in connection with the Kapuskasing scheme.

Marching Men.

Miss Helena Coleman, of Toronto, has issued, under the title "Marching Men," a little book of war verses which is praiseworthy. Her delight in the out-of-doors, "where orchards fleeced with spring go climbing up to crown the radiant hills," is expressed in language which breathes the spirit of true poetry. She pays beautiful tribute to the gallant dead—who are not dead:

"Say, rather, with youth's larger trust into the featureless far unknown, Challenging love's integrity, They spring from earth's recoiling dust."

Their death has inevitably altered those who loved them; "not even you may of us ask that we be as before":

"Leave us our tears, love's heritage, Cloud-mists that blur your captured height;

Leave us our griefs, the lamp of age, The altar-flame of night."

Many readers will consider "In France's Flowered Fields" the finest of this collection. Like many of the other poems, it is addressed to the heroic dead, "dwelling in silences so vast no thought to that high tower may climb." Of these she writes:

"O France, when coming springs shall break

In foam of bloom to hide thy scars, And flowers of human kindness make An end of agonies and wars.

"Forget not these our sons who came At that first wild, bewildered cry, With their young British hearts aflame, Upon thy tragic hills to die.

"And since upon thy heart lies now The richest ransom ever paid— White roses torn from England's brow

Beside thy broken lilies laid.

"Be thou our friend forevermore, In times of common anguish bound, That we may know the sons we bore Lie not in unregarded ground."

County Council

FIRST DAY.

Napanee, Jan. 22nd, 1918.

Council met this day at 2 p.m., pursuant to statute.

The Clerk presiding.

Rev. Mr. Rogers opened with prayer.

Council then sang "God Save the King".

The following Reeves and Deputy-Reeves, having first filed their certificates, took their seats.

Adolphustown—Reeve, Mark B. Trumpour, Dorland.

Amherst Island—Reeve, Samuel Miller, Stella, R.M.D. 2.

Bath—Reeve, Parker Waite, Bath, R.M.D. 2.

Camden—Reeve, Cyrus Edgar, Yarker; Deputy Reeve, Herbert L. Waggar, Enterprise, R.M.D. 2.

Ernesttown—Reeve, Peter Weese, Bath, R.M.D. 2; Deputy Reeve, W. C. T. Loyst, R.M.D. 2.

North Fredericksburgh—Reeve, Joseph Hicks, Napanee, R.M.D. 3.

South Fredericksburgh—Reeve, John L. Smith, Napanee, R.M.D. 2.

Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham—Reeve, R. W. Kimmerly, Flinton.

Napanee—Reeve, Mark P. Graham, Newburgh—Reeve W. W. Adams, Newburgh.

Richmond—Reeve, R. Z. Bush, Napanee, R.M.D. 6.

Sheffield—Reeve, J. Ed. Harrison, Marlbank, R.M.D. 1.

Moved by Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Smith, that Joseph Hicks, Reeve of North Fredericksburgh, be

Warden of the County for the year 1918. Carried unanimously by standing vote.

Mr. Hicks was escorted to the chair by ex-Warden R. W. Kimmerly.

The Warden subscribed his declaration of office before the Clerk.

The Warden then returned thanks to the gentlemen of the Council and told them that he would endeavour to fill the chair to the best of his ability, and do all in his power to continue at all times the good feeling at present existing among its members, and trusted that the proceedings of the year would be highly beneficial to the County.

Moved by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Weese, that the Reeves of Camden, Ernesttown, South Fredericksburgh, Sheffield and Newburgh be a

Committee to strike the Standing Committees for the year 1918. Carried.

Council adjourned for half an hour. Council resumed.

Mr. Edgar presented report of Special Committee to strike Standing Committees, which was read, and on motion was adopted.

Speeches, congratulating the Warden upon his elevation to the chair, were made by Mr. Harrison, and the new members, Messrs. Loyst, Edgar, Bush, Trumpour and Mr. Edgar, and also by Ex-Councillor Mr. E. H. Sills.

Messrs. Waite and Sills, members of the Board of Audit for 1917, addressed the Council on the proceedings before that body.

Moved by Mr. Edgar, seconded by Mr. Weese, that the matter of High County Constable's remuneration be referred to a joint committee, consisting of the members of the Finance and Police Committees to investigate and report this session. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Trumpour, that the High County Constable's expenses, attending sessions of Board of Audit, be referred to Police Committee to re-

Communication from House Providence, thanking Council for grant, was read and filed.

Tenders, re County wood, and acceptance of John Gleeson's of were read and filed.

Communication from Council Northumberland and Durham, dog tax, with petition to Local Legislature, was read, and Warden Clerk instructed to sign similar petition, eliminating clause 2 there and forwarding same to Legislative Assembly.

Rev. Mr. DeMille was heard by Council in reference to grant to Y. M. C. A.

Moved by Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Graham, that all Patriotic grants be paid through the medium of the County Council, said grant to take the place of grants from different Councils of the respective Local Municipalities, and also eliminate the necessity of personal canvassing. Carried.

Communication, W. A. McLe Provincial High Way Department relating to Conference of County Road Superintendents, was read.

Moved by Mr. Waite, seconded by Mr. Wagar, that County Road Superintendent Anderson attend Conference at County's expense. Carried.

Ex-Warden R. W. Longmore addressed the Council in a very interesting manner concerning County matters.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Trumpour, that all unexpended County Road appropriations credited to the various municipalities to which they belonged. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Warden Clerk be authorized to sign and submit to the Minister of Public Works and Highways of the Province of Ontario a petition of the Corporation of the County of Lennox and Addington showing that during

period 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917, there has been expended upon the County High Way System the sum of \$151,995.52, requesting the Statutory grants that amount as provided by the act to aid in the improvement of Public Highways. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned 1.30 p.m.

Council resumed.

On motion Warden's and Clerk's report of orders on Treasurer, referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Kimmerly, seconded by Mr. Waite, that the Treasurer continue payments of Insurance premiums on lives of soldiers already insured. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the Education and Printing Committee look after the County printing for the year 1918. Carried.

Ex-Councillor Fred Sexsmith addressed a few remarks to the Council.

A large deputation from the U. L. Chapter, I. O. O. F., waited upon the Council, and through their agent, Mrs. A. T. Harshaw, asked for a grant for the British Legion.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Smith, that a very hearty vote of thanks be tendered to deputation, and that the matter referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Report of County Road Superintendent was read, and on motion was referred to the Roads and Bridges Committee.

A lengthy general discussion County Road matters took place particularly concerning Fly



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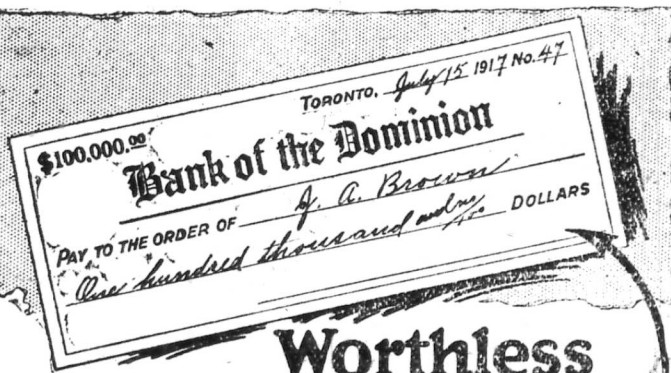
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F. CHINNECK'S

In foam of bloom to hide thy scars,
And flowers of human kindness make
An end of agonies and wars.
"Forget not these our sons who came
At that first wild, bewildered cry,
With their young British hearts
afame,
Upon thy tragic hills to die.
"And since upon thy heart lies now
The richest ransom ever paid—
White roses torn from England's
brow,
Beside thy broken lilies laid.
"Be thou our friend forevermore,
In ties of common anguish bound,
That we may know the sons we bore
Lie not in unregarded ground."

A 25c. package of our Rat Poison
will save you many dollars worth of
destruction—WALLACE'S Drug Store
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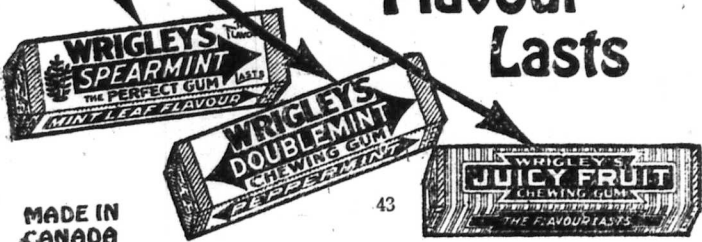
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It brands **WRIGLEYS** as the clean,
wholesome, beneficial product of
the largest chewing gum factories
in the Dominion.

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ing confection that costs so little
but lasts so long.

It helps teeth, breath, appe-
tite and digestion.

**The
Flavour
Lasts**



MADE IN
CANADA

addressed the Council on the proceed-
ings before that body.

Moved by Mr. Edgar, seconded by
Mr. Weese, that the matter of High
County Constable's remuneration be
referred to a joint committee, con-
sisting of the members of the Fi-
nance and Police Committees to in-
vestigate and report this session.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded
by Mr. Trumppour, that the High
County Constable's expenses, attend-
ing sessions of Board of Audit, be
referred to Police Committee to re-
port. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded
by Mr. Smith, that the question of
appointments of members of the
Board of Audit be referred to the
Finance Committee to report. Car-
ried.

On motion Council adjourned until
to-morrow at 9.30 a.m.

SECOND DAY.

January 23rd, 1918.

Council met at 9.30 a.m., pursuant
to adjournment.

Warden in the chair.
Members all present.

Minutes of yesterday were read,
and on motion were confirmed.

Communication from H. O. Cana-
dian Patriotic Fund, regarding grant
and with the list of grants by other
Counties, was read and filed.

Mr. Corkill, P.S.I., appeared be-
fore the Council, and discussed a
number of school matters.

Deputation, consisting of the Exe-
cutive Committee of the Canadian
Patriotic Fund, with Revds. Cole-
man, Wilson and Rogers, appeared
before the Council, and Council was
addressed by the Reverend Gentle-
men and Messrs. Madole and Doller,
in reference to continuation of grant
to the fund, and asking for increase
thereof.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by
Mr. Trumppour, that a vote of
thanks be tendered to the gentlemen.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by
Mr. Bush, that the matter of grant
to Canadian Patriotic Fund, be
referred to Finance Committee to re-
port. Carried.

County Auditors' report, with
schedules, was on motion, referred
to Finance Committee.

Mr. Graham introduced By-law to
appoint High School Trustees, which
was read first time.

Rule 38 was suspended in order
to go into Committee of the Whole
on second reading of the By-law. War-
den in the chair.

By-law was read second time and
blanks filled in, and on motion the
Committee rose and reported, and
the report of Committee was adopted.

Rule 38 was again suspended in
order to give By-law its third read-
ing, and on motion By-law was read
third time, numbered 340, signed by
Warden and Clerk, sealed and finally
passed.

Communication from Home for
Aged, regarding Ed. Pearsall, was
read, and Clerk was instructed to
write the Superintendent of the
Home, stating that Pearsall belong-
ed to County of Prince Edward.

Communication from Mrs. M.
Ryan, thanking Council for its vote
of condolence, was read and filed.

Communication from Miss Harri-
son, Secretary Treasurer of Lennox
and Addington Teachers' Association
was read.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded
by Mr. Adams, that \$50.00 be paid
to the above Association for 1917
and 1918. Carried.

A copy of communication from
Clerk to W. D. Black, M. L. A., re
Provincial Roads, was read and
filed.

for a grant for the British Navy
League.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded
by Mr. Smith, that a very hearty
vote of thanks be tendered to the
deputation, and that the matter be
referred to the Finance Committee.
Carried.

Report of County Road Superin-
tendent was read, and on motion
was referred to the Roads and
Bridges Committee.

A lengthy general discussion of
County Road matters took place
particularly concerning Flynn's
bridge over Clare River.

Moved by Mr. Wagar, seconded by
Mr. Edgar, that 10 per cent. of the
present existing overdrafts be de-
ducted from County Road appropria-
tions this year, and 6 per cent. per
annum be charged on balance until
paid. Carried.

Mr. Harrison asked for the year
and days on the foregoing resolu-
tion.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Edgar, Mil-
ler, Smith, Graham, Hicks, Kim-
merly, Weese, Trumppour, Wagar
and Loyst—11.

Nays—Messrs. Harrison, Bush and
Waite—3.

Mr. Harrison gave notice of the
introduction of a By-law to amend
the By-law relating to wide tires.

Mr. Adams presented First Report
of Finance Committee, which was
read, and on motion was adopted.

Mr. Adams presented By-law to
grant aid to Canadian Patriotic
Fund, which was read first time.

On motion, rule 38 was suspended
in order to go into Committee of
the Whole, on second reading of the
By-law.

Warden in chair, and By-law was
read second time and blanks filled
in.

Committee rose and reported, and
report of Committee was adopted.

Rule 38 was again suspended in
order to give By-law its third read-
ing, and on motion By-law was read
third time, signed by the War-
den and Clerk, numbered 341, sealed and
finally passed.

Question of salaries of County Of-
ficials was on motion referred to
Finance Committee to report.

Mr. Harrison introduced the ques-
tion of bonusing erection of wire
fences along County Roads, and it
was moved by Mr. Harrison, second-
ed by Mr. Edgar, that the matter
of such bonus be referred to Road
and Bridges Committee to investi-
gate and report. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned til
to-morrow 9.30 a.m.

Spruce Beer.

The fishermen of Newfoundland
Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Law-
rence drink large quantities of spruce
beer; it is considered an admirable
corrective of their diet, which con-
sists principally of fat pork and salt
fish. The process of making it is
simple. A few black spruce branches
are chopped into small pieces and
put into a pot containing six or eight
gallons of water and boiled for sev-
eral hours. The liquor is then
strained and put into a cask that
will contain eighteen gallons. No
lasses is added in the proportion of
one gallon to eighteen gallons; a
pint of the grounds of the last brew-
ing and a few hops, if at hand, are
also put in, and the cask, filled up
with cold water, is left to ferment
in twenty-four hours it becomes fit
for use.

Accuracy in dispensing, and the
highest grade drugs procurable are
assured when you have your prescrip-
tions filled at WALLACE'S Drug Store
Limited. Three graduates in atten-
ance.

Communication from House of Providence, thanking Council for its grant, was read and filed.

Tenders, re County wood, and acceptance of John Gleeson's offer, were read and filed.

Communication from Council of Northumberland and Durham, re dog tax, with petition to Local Legislature, was read, and Warden and Clerk instructed to sign similar petition, eliminating clause 2 thereof, and forwarding same to Legislative Assembly.

Rev. Mr. DeMille was heard by the Council in reference to grant to the Y. M. C. A.

Moved by Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Graham, that all Patriotic grants be paid through the medium of the County Council, said grants to take the place of grants from the different Councils of the respective Local Municipalities, and also to eliminate the necessity of personal canvassing. Carried.

Communication, W. A. McLean, Provincial High Way Department, relating to Conference of County Road Superintendents, was read.

Moved by Mr. Waite, seconded by Mr. Wagar, that County Road Superintendent Anderson attend the Conference at County's expense. Carried.

Ex-Warden R. W. Longmore addressed the Council in a very interesting manner concerning County matters.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Trumpour, that all unexpended County Road appropriations be credited to the various municipalities to which they belonged. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Warden and Clerk be authorized to sign and submit to the Minister of Public Works and Highways of the Province of Ontario a petition of the Corporation of the County of Lennox and Addington showing that during the period 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917, there has been expended upon the County Highway System the sum of \$15199.52, and requesting the Statutory grants on that amount as provided by the Act to aid in the Improvement of Public Highways. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

Council resumed.

On motion Warden's and Clerk's report of orders on Treasurer, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Kimmerly, seconded by Mr. Waite, that the Treasurer continue payments of Insurance premiums on lives of soldiers already insured. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the Education and Printing Committee look after the County printing for the year 1918. Carried.

Ex-Councillor Fred Sexsmith addressed a few remarks to the Council.

A large deputation from the U. E. L. Chapter, I. O. D. E. waited upon the Council, and through their Regent, Mrs. A. T. Harshaw, asked for a grant for the British Navy League.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Smith, that a very hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the deputation, and that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Report of County Road Superintendent was read, and on motion was referred to the Roads and Bridges Committee.

A lengthy general discussion of County Road matters took place, particularly concerning Flynn's



MAYOR ROBINSON FUEL COMMISSIONER

SOME POINTS OF INFORMATION HANDS HIM BY THE FUEL CONTROLLER FOR HIS GUIDANCE.

It would be difficult at this time to outline definite directions for the guidance of Fuel Commissioners that would apply under all the varied local conditions prevailing throughout Canadian municipalities. These officers will be expected to deal with any local situation that may arise according to their best judgment, fairly and impartially. They may greatly assist the cause by generally promoting economy in the use of fuel, and by urging the use of coal substitutes, particularly wood where practicable. They may make recommendations to the municipal council regarding the closing, or partial closing, of public buildings during periods of scarcity and urge, where necessary, limitations in the use of places of amusement, public halls, churches, etc., when the fuel stocks get below the safety mark.

EMERGENCIES.

As a general principle it may be stated, that as long as the dealers of any town have a fairly satisfactory supply of coal and do not refuse to supply any citizen applying, with a reasonable quantity of coal, it cannot perhaps be said that a situation has arisen justifying outside control. But when it becomes apparent that supplies are running short and that certain dealers are, or will shortly be, confronted with difficulties in looking after their own customers, owing to their coal supplies being exhausted and other dealers refuse to do so, the time has obviously come for the Fuel Commissioner to take an active hand in the disposal of any stocks of coal that may at such time remain in the hands of any dealer in your town, and exercise rigid control over distribution.

THE PROBLEMS.

The three most important problems that the Fuel Commissioner will then be face to face with, will be:—

1. To ascertain that any person applying for coal has not sufficient quantity on hand to last him for some little time. All such applicants should, of course, be refused when an emergency arises, and they should be instructed to come back three or four days before they are entirely out of coal.

2. To satisfy himself that under

ized for the benefit of the greatest possible number of people.

3. With emergency conditions prevailing, and more or less panic associated therewith, and individual deliveries reduced to small quantities; an unusual burden is invariably placed upon the delivery facilities of the dealers. Possibly only one dealer may have coal available, and his outfit would generally fall far short of making quick deliveries to the large number of applicants he would be called upon to supply. This suggests close co-operation amongst the dealers in regard to delivery, and also calling in the aid of cartage concerns, and any town equipment that may be available. It is frequently necessary to run emergency deliveries long hours and Sundays, in order to successfully cope with the situation, all of which will, of course, require a great deal of tact and organizing ability on the part of the Fuel Commissioner.

CO-OPERATION.

Dealers should be made to understand that the completest co-operation will be required of them at such a time or even when such a situation is threatened. Broadly speaking, the Fuel Controller desires to develop amongst the coal dealers a spirit of willing co-operation with the Local Fuel Commissioner. He realizes that if these men voluntarily rise to the occasion the whole problem of administering coal distribution is immensely simplified. On the other hand, if the dealers insist upon conducting their business in their own way and in their own interests and adhere to the principle that their only duty lies in supplying their regular customers, the Fuel Controller may be driven to substitute an entirely different form of coal distribution, any such radical step, he is, however, anxious to avoid if possible.

CLEARING HOUSE.

The coal regulations now provide that no delivery of coal is to be made to any person having more than two months' supply on hand. The scarcity of coal brought about by unfavorable weather conditions, increasing consumption and decreasing transportation efficiency, has undoubtedly been sufficient warning to fuel dealers to scrutinize carefully their coal deliveries for the balance of the season. It would, under the circumstances, be highly desirable for the Fuel Commissioner to establish, with the assistance of the dealers, a coal clearing house to which all applications for coal could be referred and O.K'd by him, after proper investigations, before any order is filled by a dealer. Such a system would also protect dealers against insistent customers who may not be in immediate need of coal.

REPORT SYSTEM.

To work this problem out conveniently and expeditiously, the Fuel Commissioner might receive from each coal dealer daily, a statement of coal received and also a list of names and addresses of persons to whom deliveries are to be made or have been made, giving the quantity in each case. These lists would then be checked against each other and "repeat" orders located. Cases where a person had obtained coal from more than one dealer would be located and dealers that had thus been imposed on, notified. Those guilty of "repeating" would then be notified that for the balance of the winter no coal would be delivered to them except on the order of the Fuel Commissioner. Public notice of such a system should, of course, be given through the newspapers.

LEGAL POWERS.

In regard to the legal powers of

GIRLS! WHITEN YOUR SKIN— WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

absolute necessity of assisting by whole hearted co-operation with this Official in every possible way. Should any dealer refuse to do his part, and satisfactory evidence to that effect is brought before the Fuel Controller, he has the legal power, and will unquestionably exercise it, to forthwith suspend or cancel the permit under which such dealer conducts his business.

ADMINISTRATIVE ZONES.

For the information of the Fuel Commissioners in Ontario, it is pointed out, that to ensure expeditious action that Province is divided into two zones for administrative purposes. Fuel Commissioners for municipalities lying west of a line running north and south between Belleville and Pembroke should report to Commissioner R. C. Harris, Honorary Fuel Controller for Ontario, City Hall, Toronto. Fuel Commissioners for municipalities east of, and including towns on this line, should report to the Fuel Controller at Ottawa.

The Fuel Controller and Commissioner Harris hope that no time will be lost in getting organized as above outlined and extend the assurance that they will stand behind the Fuel Commissioner in requiring reasonable co-operation on the part of every dealer in his district.

By order,

CHAS. W. PETERSON,

Deputy Controller.

Ottawa, 15th January, 1918.

Many Decorations.

Seven thousand decorations have been conferred to date on members of the Canadian expeditionary forces for valor in the field and for outstanding war services. Seven officers and twelve men have gained the coveted Victoria Cross; 36 officers have received the Distinguished Service Order; six have gained the bar to the Distinguished Service Order, and 105 Canadian nurses have received the Royal Red Cross. There have been one K.C.B., 16 C.B.'s, and 3 K.C.M.G.'s bestowed on Canadians. One thousand and ten officers and 26 of other ranks have been decorated with the Military Cross. One hundred and eighty-eight foreign medals have been awarded to Canadians, 64 to officers and 124 to men. Men in the ranks have been rewarded with 676 Distinguished Conduct Medals, and six received bars to the D.C.M. Four thousand three hundred and twenty-four have received the Military Medal, 125 received bars to the Military Medal, and three received the second bar. Sixty-three have earned the Meritorious Service Medal.

Grape Cultivation.

gent, Mr. A. T. Harshaw, asked for a grant for the British Navy League.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Smith, that a very hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the deputation, and that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Report of County Road Superintendent was read, and on motion was referred to the Roads and Bridges Committee.

A lengthy general discussion of County Road matters took place, particularly concerning Flynn's bridge over Clare River.

Moved by Mr. Wagar, seconded by Mr. Edgar, that 10 per cent. of the present existing overdrafts be deducted from County Road appropriations this year, and 6 per cent. per annum be charged on balance until paid. Carried.

Mr. Harrison asked for the yeas and nays on the foregoing resolution.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Edgar, Miller, Smith, Graham, Hicks, Kimmerly, Weese, Trumpour, Wagar, and Loyst—11.

Nays—Messrs. Harrison, Bush and Waite—3.

Mr. Harrison gave notice of the introduction of a By-law to amend the By-law relating to wide tires.

Mr. Adams presented First Report of Finance Committee, which was read, and on motion was adopted.

Mr. Adams presented By-law to grant aid to Canadian Patriotic Fund, which was read first time.

On motion, rule 38 was suspended in order to go into Committee of the Whole, on second reading of the By-law.

Warden in chair, and By-law was read second time and blanks filled in.

Committee rose and reported, and report of Committee was adopted.

Rule 38 was again suspended in order to give By-law its third reading, and on motion By-law was read third time, signed by the Warden and Clerk, numbered 341, sealed and finally passed.

Question of salaries of County Officials was on motion referred to Finance Committee to report.

Mr. Harrison introduced the question of bonusing erection of wire fences along County Roads, and it was moved by Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Edgar, that the matter of such bonus be referred to Roads and Bridges Committee to investigate and report. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned till to-morrow 9.30 a.m.

Spruce Beer.

The fishermen of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence drink large quantities of spruce beer; it is considered an admirable corrective of their diet, which consists principally of fat pork and salt fish. The process of making it is simple. A few black spruce branches are chopped into small pieces and put into a pot containing six or eight gallons of water and boiled for several hours. The liquor is then strained and put into a cask that will contain eighteen gallons. Molasses is added in the proportion of one gallon to eighteen gallons; a pint of the grounds of the last brewing and a few hops, if at hand, are also put in, and the cask, filled up with cold water, is left to ferment. In twenty-four hours it becomes fit for use.

Accuracy in dispensing, and the highest grade drugs procurable are assured when you have your prescriptions filled at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited. Three graduates in attendance.

THE PROBLEMS.

The three most important problems that the Fuel Commissioner will then be face to face with, will be:—

1. To ascertain that any person applying for coal has not sufficient quantity on hand to last him for some little time. All such applicants should, of course, be refused when an emergency arises, and they should be instructed to come back three or four days before they are entirely out of coal.

2. To satisfy himself that under emergency conditions no quantity greater than a quarter of a ton or half a ton, whatever the circumstances might warrant, is delivered to any one individual. This will ensure the available supply being utilized.

case. These lists would then be checked against each other and "repeat" orders located. Cases where a person had obtained coal from more than one dealer would be located and dealers that had thus been imposed on, notified. Those guilty of "repeating" would then be notified that for the balance of the winter no coal would be delivered to them except on the order of the Fuel Commissioner. Public notice of such a system should, of course, be given through the newspapers.

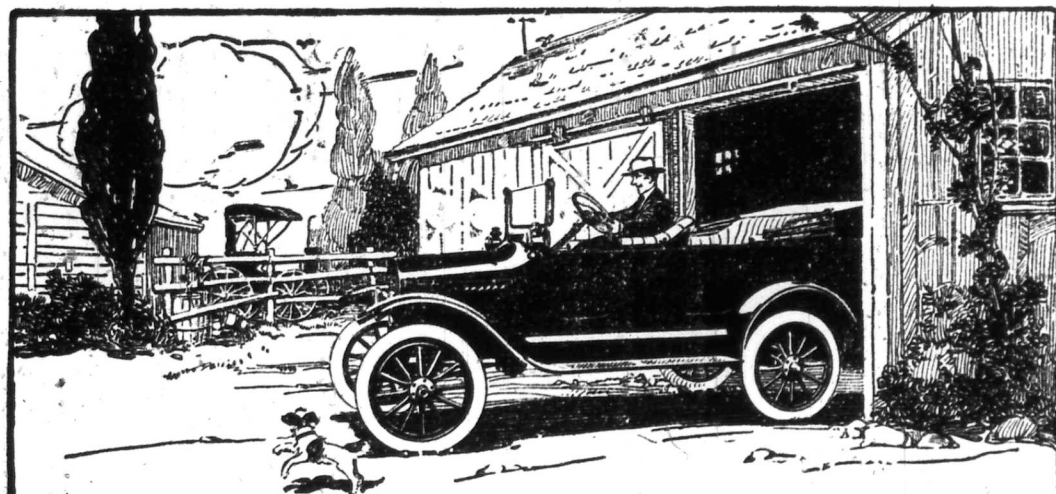
LEGAL POWERS.

In regard to the legal powers of the Fuel Commissioner is appointed at the request of the Fuel Controller. His responsibilities are outlined by the Fuel Controller, who also takes occasion, to impress on dealers the

of other ranks have been decorated with the Military Cross. One hundred and eighty-eight foreign medals have been awarded to Canadians, 64 to officers and 124 to men. Men in the ranks have been rewarded with 676 Distinguished Conduct Medals, and six received bars to the D.C.M. Four thousand three hundred and twenty-four have received the Military Medal, 125 received bars to the Military Medal, and three received the second bar. Sixty-three have earned the Meritorious Service Medal.

Grape Cultivation.

Notwithstanding the war 3,726,000 acres of land in France were last year devoted to the cultivation of grapes.



Replace Your Buggy With a Ford

MORE than 100,000 Fords are owned by people in Canada in preference to the old horse-drawn buggy and other makes of cars.

Your neighbors, and farmers in every section of the Dominion are abandoning their old buggies—selling their driving horses and buying Fords.

Ford cars are utility cars. They are built to endure the strain of constant daily use over rough roads.

These are the tests every farmer gives his car. The Ford meets them in a satisfactory manner. It is the farmer's car, so why not replace *your* horse and buggy with a Ford?

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Touring	\$495
Runabout	\$475
Coupe	\$770
Sedan	\$970

W. J. Normile, Dealer, Napanee

G. H. Richardson, Dealer, Tamworth

BEFORE ADAM

By JACK LONDON

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I watched a third tier smoked out and a fourth. A few of the folk escaped up the cliff, but most of them were shot off the face of it as they strove to climb. I remember Long Lip. He got as far as my ledge, crying piteously, an arrow clear through his chest, the feathered shaft sticking out behind, the bone head sticking out before, shot through the back as he climbed. He sank down on my ledge, bleeding profusely at the mouth.

It was about this time that the upper tiers seemed to empty themselves spontaneously. Nearly all the folk not yet smoked out stampeded up the cliff at the same time. This was the saving of many. The Fire People could not shoot arrows fast enough. They filled the air with arrows and scores of the stricken folk came tumbling down, but still there were a few who reached the top and got away.

The impulse of flight was now stronger in me than curiosity. The arrows had ceased flying. The last of the folk seemed gone, though there may have been a few still hiding in the upper caves. The Swift One and I started to make a scramble for the clifftop. At sight of us a great cry went up from the Fire People. This was not caused by me, but by the Swift One. They were chattering excitedly and pointing her out to one another. They did not try to shoot her. Not an arrow was discharged. They began calling softly and coaxingly. I stopped and looked down. She was afraid and whimpered and urged me on. So we went up over the top and plunged into the trees.

This event has often caused me to wonder and speculate. If she were really of their kind she must have been lost from them at a time when she was too young to remember, else would she not have been afraid of them. On the other hand, it may well have been that, while she was their kind, she had never been lost from them; that she had been born in the wild forest far from their haunts, her father maybe a renegade fire man, her mother maybe one of my own kind, one of the folk. But who shall say? These things are beyond me, and the Swift One knew no more about them than did I.

We lived through a day of terror. Most of the survivors fled toward the blueberry swamp and took refuge in the forest in that neighborhood. And all day hunting parties of the Fire

crashed down to the ground. He did not move. They looked at him and raised his head, but it fell back limply when they let go. Red Eye had accounted for himself.

CHAPTER XIV.

THEY were very angry. There was an opening into the trunk close to the ground. They gathered wood and grass and built a fire. The Swift One and I, our arms around each other, waited and watched in the thicket. Sometimes they threw upon the fire green branches with many leaves, whereupon the smoke became very thick.

We saw them suddenly swerve back from the tree. They were not quick enough. Red Eye's flying body landed in the midst of them. He was in a frightful rage, smashing about with his long arms right and left. He pulled the face off one of them, literally pulled it off with those gnarly fingers of his and those tremendous muscles. He bit another through the neck. The fire men fell back with wild, fierce yells, then rushed upon him. He managed to get hold of a club and began crushing heads like eggshells. He was too much for them, and they were compelled to fall back again. This was his chance, and he turned his back upon them and ran for it, still bowling wrathfully. A few arrows sped after him, but he plunged into a thicket and was gone.

The Swift One and I crept quietly away, only to run foul of another party of fire men. They chased us into the blueberry swamp, but we knew the tree paths across the farther morasses, where they could not follow on the ground, and so we escaped. We came out on the other side into a narrow strip of forest that separated the blueberry swamp from the great swamp that extended westward. Here we met Lop Ear. How he had escaped I cannot imagine, unless he had not slept the preceding night at the caves.

Here, in the strip of forest, we might have built tree shelters and settled down, but the Fire People were performing their work of extermination thoroughly. In the afternoon Hair Face and his wife fled out from among the trees to the east, passed us and were gone. They fled silently and swiftly, with alarm in their faces. In the direction from which they had come we heard the cries and yells of the hunters and the screeching of some one of the folk. The Fire People had found their way across the swamp.

The Swift One, Lop Ear and I followed on the heels of Hair Face and his wife. When we came to the edge of the great swamp we stopped. We did not know its paths. It was outside our territory, and it had been always avoided by the folk. None had ever gone into it—at least to return. In our minds it represented mystery and fear, the terrible unknown. As I say, we stopped at the edge of it. We were afraid. The cries of the fire men were drawing nearer. We looked at one another. Hair Face ran out on the quaking morass and gained the firmer footing of a grass hummock a dozen yards away. His wife did not follow. She tried to, but shrank back from the treacherous surface and cowered down.

The Swift One did not wait for me, nor did she pause till she had passed beyond Hair Face a hundred yards and gained a much larger hummock. By the time Lop Ear and I had caught up with her the fire men appeared among



Large Trees Are About Us.

swamp, and Red Eye was not among us. It was noticeable that no children had survived the frightful journey.

I shall not tell in detail of the years we lived by the sea. It was not a happy abiding place. The air was raw and chill, and we suffered continually from coughing and colds. We could not survive in such an environment. True, we had children, but they had little hold on life and died early, while we died faster than new ones were born. Our number steadily diminished.

Then, the radical change in our diet was not good for us. We got few vegetables and fruits and became fish eaters. There were mussels and abalones and clams and rock oysters and great ocean crabs that were thrown upon the benches in stormy weather; also we found several kinds of seaweed that were good to eat. But the change in diet caused us stomach troubles, and none of us ever waxed fat. We were all lean and dyspeptic looking. It was in getting the big abalones that Lop Ear was lost. One of them closed upon his fingers at low tide, and then the floodtide came in and drowned him. We found his body the next day, and it was a lesson to us. Not another one of us was ever caught in the closing shell of an abalone.

The Swift One and I managed to bring up one child, a boy—at least we managed to bring him along for several years. But I am quite confident he could never have survived that terrible climate. And then one day the Fire People appeared again. They had come down the river, not on a catamaran, but in a rude dugout. There were three of them that paddled in it, and one of them was the little, wizened old hunter. They landed on our beach, and he limped across the sand and examined our caves.

They went away in a few minutes,

ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

Extraordinary Success while
"Fruit-a-tives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is so extraordinarily successful giving relief to those suffering with Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other Skin Affectors is, because it is the only medicine the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, orange figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25¢. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa



High Up on the Bluff We Found Our New Home.

hand, may not some descendant mine have gone into the Fire People and become one of them? I do not know. There is no way of learning. One thing only is certain, and that is that Big Tooth did stamp into the cerebral constitution of one of his progeny all the impressions of his life and stamped them in so indelibly that the hosts of intervening generations have failed to obliterate them.

There is one other thing of which must speak before I close. It is a dream that I dream often, and in point of time the real event must have occurred during the period of my life in the high, inaccessible cave. I remember that I wandered far in the forest toward the east. There I can

that, while she was their kind, she had never been lost from them; that she had been born in the wild forest far from their haunts, her father maybe a renegade fire man, her mother maybe one of my own kind, one of the folk. But who shall say? These things are beyond me, and the Swift One knew no more about them than did I.

We lived through a day of terror. Most of the survivors fled toward the blueberry swamp and took refuge in the forest in that neighborhood. And all day hunting parties of the Fire People ranged the forest, killing us wherever they found us. It must have been a deliberately executed plan. Increasing beyond the limits of their own territory, they had decided on making a conquest of ours. Sorry the conquest. We had no chance against them. It was slaughter, indiscriminate slaughter, for they spared none, killing old and young, effectively ridding the land of our presence.

It was like the end of the world to us. We fled to the trees as a last refuge, only to be surrounded and killed, family by family. We saw much of this during that day, and, besides, I wanted to see. The Swift One and I never remained long in one tree, and so escaped being surrounded. But there seemed no place to go. The fire men were everywhere, bent on their task of extermination. Every way we turned we encountered them, and because of this we saw much of their handiwork.

I did not see what became of my mother, but I did see the Chatterer shot down out of the old home tree. And I am afraid that at the sight I did a bit of joyous teetering. Before I leave this portion of my narrative I must tell of Red Eye. He was caught with his wife in a tree down by the blueberry swamp. The Swift One and I stopped long enough in our flight to see. The fire men were too intent upon their work to notice us, and, furthermore, we were well screened by the thicket in which we crouched.

Fully a score of the hunters were under the tree discharging arrows into it. They always picked up their arrows when they fell back to earth. I could not see Red Eye, but I could hear him howling from somewhere in the tree.

After a short interval his howling grew muffled. He must have crawled into a hollow in the trunk. But his wife did not win this shelter. An arrow brought her to the ground. She was severely hurt, for she made no effort to get away. She crouched in a sheltering way over her baby, which clung tightly to her, and made pleading signs and sounds to the fire men. They gathered about her and laughed at her, even as Lop Ear and I had laughed at the old tree man. And even as we had poked him with twigs and sticks so did the fire men with Red Eye's wife. They poked her with the ends of their bows and prodded her in the ribs. But she was poor fun. She would not fight, nor, for that matter, would she get angry. She continued to crouch over her baby and to plead. One of the fire men stepped close to her. In his hand was a club. She saw and understood, but she made only the pleading sounds until the blow fell.

Red Eye, in the hollow of the trunk, was safe from their arrows. They stood together and debated for awhile, then one of them climbed into the tree. What happened up there I could not tell, but I heard him yell and saw the excitement of those that remained beneath. After several minutes his body

was another. Hair Face ran out on the quaking morass and gained the firmer footing of a grass hummock a dozen yards away. His wife did not follow. She tried to, but shrank back from the treacherous surface and covered down.

The Swift One did not wait for me, nor did she pause till she had passed beyond Hair Face a hundred yards and gained a much larger hummock. By the time Lop Ear and I had caught up with her the fire men appeared among the trees. Hair Face's wife, driven by them into panic terror, dashed after us. But she ran blindly, without caution, and broke through the crust. We turned and watched and saw them shoot her with arrows as she sank down in the mud. The arrows began falling about us. Hair Face had now joined us, and the four of us plunged on, we knew not whither, deeper and deeper into the swamp.

Of our wanderings in the great swamp I have no clear knowledge. When I strive to remember I have a riot of unrelated impressions and a loss of time value. I have no idea of how long we were in that vast everglade, but it must have been for weeks. My memories of what occurred invariably take the form of nightmare. For untold ages, oppressed by protean fear, I am aware of wandering, endlessly wandering, through dank and soggy wilderness, where poisonous snakes struck at us and animals roared around us, and the mud quaked under us and sucked at our heels.

I know that we were turned from our course countless times by streams and lakes and slimy seas. Then there were storms and risings of the water over great areas of the low lying lands, and there were periods of hunger and misery when we were kept prisoners in the trees for days and days by these transient floods.

Very strong upon me is one picture. Large trees are about us, and from

their branches hang gray filaments of moss, while great creepers, like monstrous serpents, curl around the trunks and writhe in tangles through the air. And all about is the mud, soft mud, that bubbles forth gases and that heaves and sighs with internal agitations. And in the midst of all this are a death of us. We are lean and wretched, and our bones show through our tight stretched skins. We do not sing and chatter and laugh. We play no pranks. For once our volatile and exuberant spirits are hopelessly subdued. We make plaintive, querulous noises, look at one another and cluster close together. It is like the meeting of the handful of survivors after the day of the end of the world.

This event is without connection with the other events in the swamp. How we ever managed to cross it I do not know, but at last we came out where a low range of hills ran down to the bank of the river. It was our river emerging like ourselves from the great swamp. On the south bank, where the river had broken its way through the hills, we found many sandstone caves. Beyond, toward the west, the ocean boomed on the bar that lay across the river's mouth. And here in the caves we settled down in our abiding place by the sea.

There were not many of us. From time to time as the days went by more of the folk appeared. They dragged themselves from the swamp singly and in twos and threes, more dead than alive, mere perambulating skeletons, until at last there were thirty of us. Then no more came from the

bringing up one child, a boy—at least we managed to bring him along for several years. But I am quite confident he could never have survived that terrible climate. And then one day the Fire People appeared again. They had come down the river, not on a catamaran, but in a rude dugout. There were three of them that paddled in it, and one of them was, the little, wizened old hunter. They landed on our beach, and he limped across the sand and examined our caves.

They went away in a few minutes, but the Swift One was badly scared. We were all frightened, but none of us to the extent that she was. She whimpered and cried and was restless all that night. In the morning she took the child in her arms and by sharp cries, gestures and example started me on our second long flight. There were eight of the folk (all that was left of the horde) that remained behind in the caves. There was no hope for them. Without doubt, even if the Fire People did not return, they must soon have perished. It was a bad climate down there by the sea. The folk were not constituted for the coast dwelling life.

We traveled south, for days skirting the great swamp, but never venturing into it. Once we broke back to the westward, crossing a range of mountains and coming down to the coast. But it was no place for us. There were no trees, only bleak headlands, a thundering surf and strong winds that seemed never to cease from blowing. We turned back across the mountains, traveling east and south, until we came in touch with the great swamp again.

Soon we gained the southern extremity of the swamp, and we confined our course south and east. It was a pleasant land. The air was warm, and we were again in the forest. Later on we crossed a low lying range of hills and found ourselves in an even better forest country. The farther we penetrated from the coast the warmer we found it, and we went on and on until we came to a large river that seemed familiar to the Swift One. It was where she must have come during the four years' absence from the horde. This river we crossed on logs, landing on the other side at the base of a large bluff. High up on the bluff we found our new home, a cave most difficult of access and quite hidden from any eye beneath.

There is little more of my tale to tell. Here the Swift One and I lived and reared our family. And here my memories end. We never made another migration. I never dream beyond our high, inaccessible cave. And here must have been born the child that inherited the stuff of my dreams, that had molded into its being all the impressions of my life, or of the life of Big Tooth, rather, who is my other self and not my real self, but who is so real to me that often I am unable to tell what age I am living in.

I often wonder about this line of descent. I, the modern, am incontestably a man, yet I, Big Tooth, the primitive, am not a man. Somewhere and by straight line of descent these two parties to my dual personality were connected. Were the folk before their destruction in the process of becoming men? And did I and mine carry through this process? On the other

that Big Tooth did stamp into cerebral constitution of one of progeny all the impressions of his and stamped them in so indelibly that the hosts of intervening generations have failed to obliterate them.

There is one other thing of which must speak before I close. It is a dream that I dream often, and in part of time the real event must have occurred during the period of my life in the high, inaccessible cave. I remember that I wandered far in the forest toward the east. There I came upon a tribe of Tree People. I crouched in a thicket and watched them play. They were holding a large council, jumping up and down and screeching rude choruses.

Suddenly they hushed their noise and ceased their capering. They shrank down in fear and quivered anxiously about with their eyes for a way of retreat. Then Red Eye walked in among them. They cowered away from him.



Red Eye Walked In Among Them

All were frightened. But he made attempt to hurt them. He was on them. At his heels, on stringy bent legs, supporting herself with knuckles to the ground on either side, walked old female of the Tree People, his erst wife. He sat down in the midst of the circle. I can see him now, as I write this, scowling, his eyes inflamed as he peers about him at the circle of the Tree People. And as he peers crooks one monstrous leg and with gnarly toes scratches himself on stomach. He is Red Eye, the atavi

THE END.

Seventy-four Cents Per Vote

The cost of the recent Dominion elections in Kent was practically cents for each vote cast, according figures compiled by Returning Officer W. E. McKeough. The cost of election was approximately \$10.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and the throat and lungs. 25¢

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Extraordinary Success which "Fruit-a-tives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other Skin Affections, is because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



High Up on the Bluff We Found Our New Home.

and, may not some descendant of mine have gone into the Fire People and become one of them? I do not know. There is no way of learning. The only thing is certain, and that is at Big Tooth did stamp into the rebral constitution of one of his progeny all the impressions of his life and stamped them in so indelibly that the hosts of intervening generations have failed to obliterate them.

There is one other thing of which I must speak before I close. It is a team that I dream often, and in point of time the real event must have occurred during the period of my living in the high, inaccessible cave. I remember that I wandered far in the west toward the east. There I came

SOME SILO SAYINGS.

"Save the grain" is the motto now,

Using silage to feed the cow.

Stave off the high costs of dairy feeds with a stave silo.

Don't be satisfied with the abstract idea of having a silo; make it concrete. It can't rot out, blow down or burn up.

You like canned fruits and vegetables during the winter. Silage, says the United States department of agriculture, is the dairy cow's canned stuff.

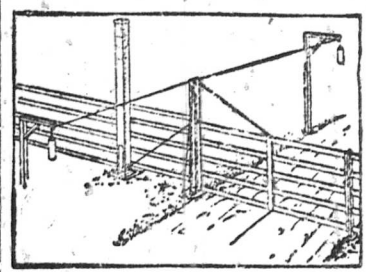
If you feed only the ears you lose nearly half the food value in the corn crop. Turn the leaves and stalks into silage and save that 40 per cent.

After all is said, the fact remains that the two necessary war foods are bread and milk. For winter milk production nothing equals the silo.

TILTING GATE QUITE SIMPLE

Inexpensive Arrangement Operated by Weights—Eliminates Shocks and Wear on Mechanism.

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a gate, invented by J. W. Loveland of Lincoln, Ill., says: An object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive tilt-



Perspective View of Gate.

ing gate, so as to eliminate shocks and wear upon the various parts of the gate mechanism.

GEESE UTILIZE WASTE FEED

Low, Rough Land Used for Pasturing Stock is Preferable—Fowls Do Well on Forage Crops.

Geese, raised in small flocks on general farms, or non-productive land, do not require any material amount of grain. Low, rough land, used for pasturing other stock, and containing a natural supply of water, offers the best conditions.

Geese are good grazers and will do well on grass and forage crops alone, except during the winter months, when they may be fed largely on available roughage such as clover, alfalfa hay, silage, cabbage, mangel-wurzels, or any waste vegetables. If the grass or forage is limited it may be supplemented by light feeds of common or home-grown grains.

Geese do not need shelter except during cold winter weather, when open sheds may be provided. Goslings are not usually hatched until good pasture is available, and need additional feed only for a few weeks. The range of pasture used either for goslings or for geese should be large

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

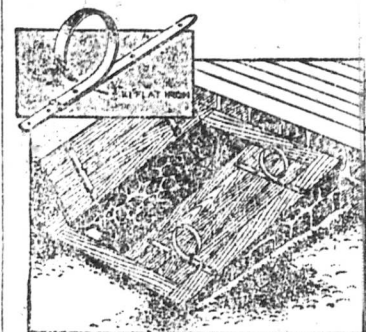
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

USEFUL CELLAR DOOR HINGE

Strips of Iron Strengthen Doors and Prevent Persons From Walking on Them.

Strips of flat iron, one-fourth by one inch wide were used to make serviceable hinges for cellar doors, and a strip was attached to each hinge, curled in the form of a spring, as shown, pro-



Combined Hinge and Stop.

viding also a practical stop, writes M. B. Duggan of Kenosha, Wis., in Popular Mechanics Magazine. The usual difficulty with such doors is that the hinges are soon torn loose and the

HEN HOUSE FLOORS

Kind of Material to Use Will Depend on Conditions.

CEMENT IS COLD AND DAMP

Earth Floor is Economical Where Soil is Light and Well Drained—Wooden Floor Makes Harbor for Rats and Vermin.

The kind of a floor to build in your poultry house—whether of earth, wood or cement—will depend on several conditions. Each kind of floor has its advantages and disadvantages under certain conditions with which the poultry keeper should be familiar.

Where the soil is light and well drained, earth floors are economical and sufficiently comfortable for the fowls. Where drainage is not good and on heavy soils, especially those containing much clay, floors of wood or cement are generally preferred.

Earth Floors.

A floor of earth needs to be re-

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THE END.

Seventy-four Cents Per Vote.

The cost of the recent Dominion elections in Kent was practically 74 cents for each vote cast, according to figures compiled by Returning Officer E. McKeough. The cost of the election was approximately \$10,000.

SHILOH
Effectively stops coughs, cures colds, and heals throat and lungs. 25 cents.

may be fed largely on available roughage such as clover, alfalfa hay, silage, cabbage, mangel-wurzels, or any waste vegetables. If the grass or forage is limited it may be supplemented by light feeds of common or home-grown grains.

Geese do not need shelter except during cold winter weather, when open sheds may be provided. Goslings are not usually hatched until good pasture is available, and need additional feed only for a few weeks. The range of pasture used either for goslings or for geese should be large enough so that the grass will remain clean, or the stock should be moved frequently to fresh land. Coops, barrels, or some other dry shelter should be provided for the young goslings. Geese are very hardy and free from diseases and insect pests.

HEN IS GOOD FOOD PRODUCER

Most Economical Transformer of Food Into Finished Product—Expert Tells of Feed.

The hen is an economical transformer of food into a finished product. A hen laying 200 eggs in a year is not at all unusual. A four-pound hen laying this number will produce six times her weight in eggs. To do this she will require from 70 to 80 pounds of feed. H. L. Kempter of the University of Missouri college of agriculture suggests that for economical production it is necessary:

1. That the food be properly selected.
2. That it be fed in correct proportion and in a judicious manner in order that her digestive organs may be kept in good condition.
3. That she be fed enough so that she has plenty of surplus for egg production.

LEGUMES ASSIST THE SOILS

Supply Organic Matter and Should Be Grown for That Purpose—Rye Is Valuable.

The supply of organic matter in the soil must be maintained. The legumes should be grown for this purpose as much as possible. Rye is a most valuable cover crop for all sowing. Heavy seeding is required to grow heavy sods.

Health and Sunlight.

Health and sunlight go together. Remember this when planning a hog-house. Glass is expensive now, but it is cheaper than sick hogs.

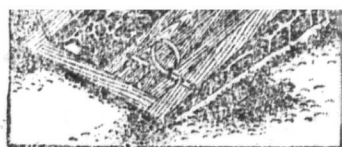
Soft-Shell Cause.

Soft-shelled eggs are often caused by fowls being confined, becoming overfat and form lack of mineral matter.

REVIVAL OF FRUIT ORCHARD

Proper Surgical Attention Will Prove Effective—Cut Out Dead Wood and Fill in Holes.

Old orchards can be revived by proper surgical attention. Cut out the dead wood; fill in the holes and decayed spots with cement; cover exposed wounds with antiseptic tree paint; remove surplus growth from the interior of the tree to let in the sunlight; spade up the tough sod near the trees; spray for what ails them and always for codling moth. Give the old trees a chance and they will bear for many years.



Combined Hinge and Stop.

viding also a practical stop, writes M. E. Duggan of Kenosha, Wis., in Popular Mechanics Magazine. The usual difficulty with such doors is that the hinges are soon torn loose and the doors racked to pieces. These hinges act as braces across the doors as well as stops.

COMFORT FOR HORSES

The faithful horse that breaks the land, tills the crops, hauls them to market and relieves his master of drudgery deserves better care than some of them get. What is too good for the faithful horse that works in season and out of season to make the farm produce?

Think of your horses when you are sitting around the fireside or enjoying the evening meal! See that they are comfortable before you rest for the night. If you do this you will enjoy your rest better, be a better master and a good citizen.

PUT CALKS ON HORSE SHOES

Necessary During Winter Season to Prevent Animals From Falling—Examine Frequently.

In winter weather it is necessary to shoe the draft horse so as to prevent falling and injury to the animal. This is best done by using a calk shoe with a heavy toe and heel. This will prevent the horse from falling. A riding or driving horse should not be heavily shod. Care should be taken that the calks do not protrude, for there is danger of injury when the horse is trotting.

The shoes should be examined frequently to see if the calks are adequate for the work the animal is doing. When it is necessary to shoe the horse with heavy calks, special attention must be given to setting the heel calk so that there will be no danger of injury to the animal.

TO PREPARE ASPARAGUS BED

Doubtful Whether Cutting and Burning of Tops Is Advisable Where Severe Freezing Occurs.

In many sections the asparagus plants are cut down as soon as the berries turn red, and after drying sufficiently they are burned to destroy any disease germs or insects that may be present. In regions where severe freezes occur it is doubtful whether the cutting and burning of asparagus tops is advisable. The old tops hold the snow and prevent deep freezing and the blowing of soil. Some growers thoroughly harrow the bed after the tops are removed, others throw a slight ridge over the row, but ridging is not necessary unless there is danger of injury by severe freezing during the winter. Where land is inclined to wash, cultivating and ridging in the fall are objectionable.

or cement—will depend on several conditions. Each kind of floor has its advantages and disadvantages under certain conditions with which the poultry keeper should be familiar.

Where the soil is light and well drained, earth floors are economical and sufficiently comfortable for the fowls. Where drainage is not good and on heavy soils, especially those containing much clay, floors of wood or cement are generally preferred.

Earth Floors.

A floor of earth needs to be renewed at least once a year. If the droppings that fall upon the floor are carefully removed at frequent, regular intervals, much of the earth is removed with them. If the regular cleaning of the floor is superficial, the earth of the floor to a depth of several inches becomes so mixed with droppings that its condition is very insanitary.

When the poultry keeper has a garden, the manure obtained by removing the earth floor of the poultry house will compensate for the labor of renewing the floor; and the new earth required can be taken from a convenient spot on his own land. When the poultry keeper must pay someone else to take away the old earth and bring in new, the cost will in a few years exceed the cost of a cement floor.

Cement Floors.

The principal fault of a cement floor is that it is likely to be cold and damp. These conditions may be corrected by covering the floor to a depth of an inch or two with dry earth or sand, using over this scratching litter of straw or wood shavings. Floors so treated require as much routine work to keep them in good order as earth floors, but the supply of clean earth required is much less and the work of annual renovation is eliminated.

Wood Floors.

Floors of wood are not now much used in poultry houses except when the space under the floor is high enough to be occupied by poultry. A wooden floor close to the ground soon rots, while any space under a floor not high enough to be used for poultry makes a harbor for rats and other vermin.

The wooden floor of a poultry house should have a light coating of dry earth, sand, chaff or similar material to prevent the droppings of the birds from sticking to and saturating the boards.

RUST WEARS OUT MACHINERY

Cost of Farm Implements Can Be Reduced by Making Every Tool Last Much Longer.

The price of farm machinery has been advancing for some time. The cost can be reduced by making every machine last longer. A large proportion of farm machinery wears out too soon because it is not given proper care and attention. More machinery is worn away every year by rust and weather than by service. The life of any machine may be lengthened by protection from weather, good lubrication, and prompt attention to repairs.

Farm machinery frequently is left standing in the field throughout the winter. Housing not only protects the implements from rust but leaves them in good condition for use the following season.

Shiloh
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

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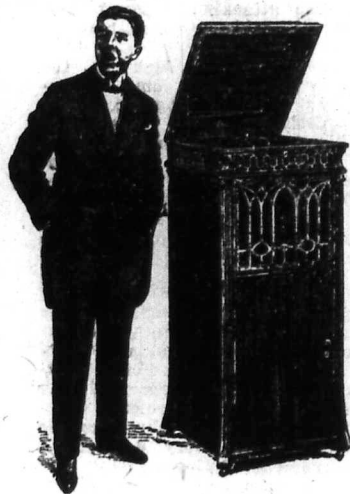
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The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

THIS remarkable new musical invention brings into your home the literal Re-Creation of the art of the world's greatest musical artists.

Let us give you an hour of music. Let us Re-Create for you the voices of the Metropolitan Grand Opera stars.

Let us Re-Create the masterly bowing of Spalding.

**ORIENTAL TURBAN
 IS HAT NOVELTY**

Can Be Used Only on Ceremonial
 Occasions or for Indoor
 Wear.

NO BRIMS FOR THE STREET

Small Headgear Proper Thing for the
 Open, Although Crown Is Not Lim-
 ited in Width or
 Fullness.

New York.—It has been said that women are divided into two classes; those who think of the hat first and the gown afterward, and those who think of the gown and pay little attention to the hat.

The difference in these attitudes of mind toward essential parts of costume is a topic that artistic dress-makers never fail to find interesting. Interview a milliner and he will tell you that a woman may wear an un-



In this street suit of green and gray, the milliner has made cap, cape and muff to match of bright green broadcloth, after a fashion of a quarter of a century ago. It is trimmed with gray fur, and the cape is fastened with one gray button.

Important gown and rise to heights of sartorial success if she wears an important hat. Interview a dressmaker and she will insist that the gown should be purchased before any other part of the costume and that all other things should be added thereunto, with or without care.

In looking at the whole scheme of dressing from the point of view of a reporter of clothes, the safe assertion is that the milliners are right. No gown can justify itself, or its wearer for choosing it, if it is marred by the wrong hat. On the other hand, a good hat which is admirably posed and which brings out all the best there is in a face, can redeem a gown that would otherwise be a deplorable fail-

the Eastern look in their costume whenever the occasion permits it.

The original turban is of black satin with a black paradise in front and a crystal buckle to hold the spreading feathers. It is worn low on the head, showing not a flicker of hair, except a tab on each ear to fill in the hiatus between the brim of the hat and the pearl earrings.

One thing should be well fixed in the mind regarding this oriental headgear, which is that it should be kept for ceremonial occasions. It is not the kind of hat to wear on the street the morning on a windy day. It may be worn indoors for any day affair and it has been adopted by small women with half-low gowns for dinners and suppers at restaurants.

The Restaurant Hat.

The milliners are enchanted over the prospect of selling more hats through the new custom, which calls for a covering on the head, no matter how low the gown, for evening usage in restaurants.

This fashion has played hide-and-seek through the decades. It is in, is out, and it takes a spry woman to avoid being caught napping.

The new fashion of adding an ornamental hat to a distinguished gown when one dines in public has been taken from the French, who have worn hats in the evening for a century, regardless of the English habit of uncovering the head and shoulders the moment the clock strikes seven.

These restaurant hats are quite a feature of new millinery, and with the exception of the sumptuous oriental turban, they are so broad of brim that they suggest the days of the Mermaid. Usually they are of black velvet, although satin has an acceptable place. The trimming is as near as a woman can afford, and she can run the blockade of the Aubon society she will use a bit of the real thing, if she is the possessor of it.

As to colors, it is difficult to get away from black. It is accepted by every class of society for every hour of the day. The trimming is inconspicuous. Women have been educated beyond the point of thinking that feather, a flower and a ribbon are necessary to the accomplishment of a good hat or the reason for its price.

However, with the extraordinary brims that no woman hesitates to accept this season, there is a necessity



THIS remarkable new musical invention brings into your home the literal Re-Creation of the art of the world's greatest musical artists.

Let us give you an hour of music. Let us Re-Create for you the voices of the Metropolitan Grand Opera stars.

Let us Re-Create the masterly bowing of Spalding. Let us Re-Create the 'cello, flute, piano, orchestra—any voice or any instrument, or combination of voices and instruments.

The musical critics of more than five hundred newspapers declare that the Edison Re-Creation of music cannot be distinguished from the original music.

We want your opinion. Come.

106

R. B. Allen, Napanee, Ont.

FOR THE SOLDIERS

Button and Sewing Bag Suggested as Suitable Gift.

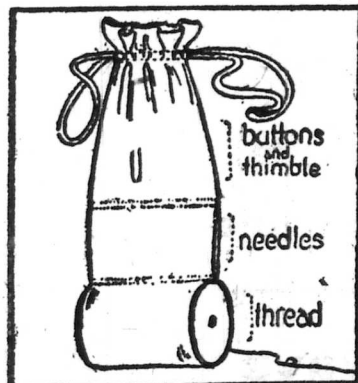
Monograms or Initials May Be Embroidered on Outside of Needle Case if Desired.

A button and sewing bag has been suggested as a very suitable gift for the soldier boys in France or in the home-training camps. The directions for making such a bag are given as follows:

Use khaki cloth or brown ribbon one-half yard long, and as wide as a spool of linen thread (first hemming or binding the edges on the length).

Make a loop of ribbon, leaving unhemmed edges at top. Place spool in loop and sew across at top (or cross stitch or binding could be used), thread pulling out at one side.

Next place paper of needles above spool and sew at top, leaving it loose



Button and Sewing Bag.

enough for the needle case to be slipped in and out easily.

Sew up both side edges above to form a button bag, turn down hem at top and run in red, white and blue ribbon, leaving long loops to hang up by, or to roll up and tie.

Monograms or initials may be embroidered on outside of needle case be-

fore the bag is finished.

Round pinballs may be made to fit each end of spool, filled with pins; a hole bored in center of each and loops or bows of ribbon attached, letting the ribbon go through spool and fastening tightly to hold pinballs in place.

Also a row of safety pins could be inserted just as the needles were, but extra length must be added before you start to work.

These are very pretty made of fancy ribbon, using French knots or cross-stitching, bows, etc.

FRESH AIR GOOD FOR FACE

Idea That Skin Should Be Protected by Thick Veils in Winter Is Declared Mistaken One.

It is a mistaken idea that bundling up to the eyes and covering the face with thick veils protects the skin in the winter, says a writer in *Farm and Fireside*. The more the face is exposed to the fresh air the better it will be for the complexion, and there is nothing more invigorating and beneficial than a brisk walk during a snow flurry. Never carry an umbrella when it is snowing. The best kind of water to wash your face in is soft rain water, and as snow is only frozen water, there is surely no reason why it should be injurious to the skin.

Do not wash your face before going out into the open air, but if cleansing is necessary, apply cold cream and rub it well into the pores, afterward wiping the face well with a soft towel. Cleanse the face with cold cream and a good massage cream at least once a week, and apply a lotion to the face, hands and lips every night before retiring. The lips are more susceptible to cold and chaf more easily than any other part of the face.

Chocolate for Children.

The Duchess of Devonshire, who has taken a deeply sympathetic interest in the welfare of the victims of the Halifax disaster, showed still further evidence of it by sending 2,000 boxes of specially prepared chocolates, each bearing her portrait, and a message of good wishes for the New Year. This gift was forwarded to R. T. McIlreith, chairman of the Relief Committee, and every child in a hospital or shelter at Halifax or Dartmouth received a box.

part of the costume and that all other things should be added thereto, with or without care.

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Standards Have Changed.

There was once a time when women and the public gave more attention to the face than to the figure, or to that vague and elusive thing called style. A woman had to be pretty, and her prettiness of the kind that women understood and men admired. Her figure might be unshapely, her gowns chosen at random and often ill-fitting, but the lovely face was featured and exploited above everything else.

Surely, but imperceptibly, the viewpoint of the world toward good-looking women changed. People demanded more than a lovely face; they grew artistic and wanted a lovely silhouette. Then they grew insurgent and announced that they cared little for prettiness in the face, unless it was accompanied by, and often overshadowed by, style and well-fitting clothes. In short, women today have a greater task forced upon them, if they would commend their appearance to the public. A woman was born pretty in other centuries, and she used art and nature to continue this facial attraction, but she left the choice of her clothes, the lines of her figure and the making of her corset to chance. Today, it is not the least necessary for her to be born with a trace of beauty to commend herself to a far-flung public and be considered a woman of striking appearance.

The silhouette is the thing.

This is accentuated, or probably, it is better to say, it is nearly embodied in the hat. The woman who does not strike the top note clear and strong might as well consider herself out of the running in fashion and in attractiveness of personal appearance.

Marred by a Hat.

If women in mass could only be made cognizant of the truth concerning hats, the milliners would talk less and women would look better. It is the ignorance of the majority of women as to what kind of hat they should wear that gives the milliner who must sell hats a chance to mar a face that might be made attractive and ruin a gown that has been admirably executed.

It is not possible to lay down laws for the buying of hats. The tilt of a nose, the droop of an eyebrow, would smash every rule conceived and expressed. If a woman cannot learn how to buy a hat, she should take up the

study until she is letter perfect and she will save time, vitality, temper and money—a quartette that is sorely needed for more serious affairs in these days.

There is no limit to the variety of hats, when one refers to shape, but there is little variety when it comes to startling inspiration. The immense oriental turban is the novelty and is worn by women who care to preserve

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

the Eastern look in their costumery whenever the occasion permits it.

The original turban is of black satin with a black paradise in front and a crystal buckle to hold the spreading feathers. It is worn low on the head, showing not a flicker of hair, except a tab on each ear to fill in the hiatus between the brim of the hat and the pearl earrings.

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This fashion has played hide-and-go-seek through the decades. It is in, it is out, and it takes a spy woman to avoid being caught napping.

The new fashion of adding an ornamental hat to a distinguished gown when one dines in public has been taken from the French, who have worn hats in the evening for a century, regardless of the English habit of uncovering the head and shoulders the moment the clock strikes seven.

These restaurant hats are quite a feature of new millinery, and with the exception of the sumptuous oriental urban, they are so broad of brim that they suggest the days of the Merry Widow. Usually they are of black velvet, although satin has an accepted place. The trimming is as near an egret as a woman can afford, and if he can run the blockade of the Auburn society she will use a bit of the real thing, if she is the possessor of it.

As to colors, it is difficult to get away from black. It is accepted by very class of society for every hour of the day. The trimming is inconsequential. Women have been educated beyond the point of thinking that a feather, a flower and a ribbon are necessary to the accomplishment of a good hat or the reason for its price.

However, with the extraordinary rims that no woman hesitates to accept this season, there is a necessity

for putting some spray of flies across the upper surface. These feathers may come from any kind of fowl that walks or flies, but they must be slender and graceful in outline.

The one approach to a stiff bit of plumage is the leaflike quill that is attached to morning hats.

Gloss Hats for the Street.

Brim may flare never so widely for ceremonial occasions, but they vanish when the street calls. The woman who walks or rides to the shops or wedges her way into trolleys has no



Eastern turban of black satin. This oriental headgear has been revived in an alluring shape, with a broad paradise floating from a colored crystal buckle in front. The cape and muff that go with it are of sealskin and ermine.

patience with the kind of headgear that interferes with convenience. The small hat is the thing for the open, but its smallness apparently limits itself to the headband and the abandonment of the brim, for the crown takes to itself width and fullness. It not only fits the head, but it covers the hair, and if a woman has arching eyebrows to which sonnets might have been written in the middle ages, they are hidden by the straight line of her headband.

This is not a supposition; it is a fact. There are actually women who push these hats so far down over arching brows that only the tips of the latter are visible, making the women look as though they were made up for some fantastic role on the stage.

And remember this: The headband is the only regular line in the fashionable hat. Everything else about it is twisted, pulled hither and yon, dipped, tilted and turned. Its very irregularities make it possible for every type of woman whose features may correspond with the lines of her hat.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SIZES OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Cut and Dried Rules Exist for Guidance of Housewife Who Makes Own Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Many women make their own household linens, especially bed linens, preferring to buy their material by the yard and seam it up into bed size. Better material can thus be afforded for the same outlay of money. There are some things which the housewife who makes her own sheets and pillow cases ought to know. First, that a sheet should be 30 inches wider than the mattress and from 20 to 30 inches longer. This allows for a comfortable tucking in all around. Sheet hems should be 3 inches wide at the top and 1 at the bottom. Pillow cases are one yard long and 1½ inches wider than the pillow. Hems of pillow cases should be 2 to 2½ inches deep. Central seams in a pillow case should be finished with a flat hem on the right side. This kind of a hem not only looks better, but wears and irons better than a French seam.

Table linen has a more or less cut and dried rule for size, too. A cloth should hang not more than 18 inches at the sides. Dinner-size napkins run about 27 by 27 inches. Breakfast or informal meals require a 22-inch cloth, and luncheon napkins vary from 12 to 15 inches square.

In towels a certain amount of labor is saved if a scale of sizes is followed. Thus for guest towels it is well to know that the standard size is about 15 or 16 by 24 inches; face towels, 22 or 24 by 40 inches; bath towels (Turkish), 22 or 24 by 24 inches.

"WHO WILL WIN THIS BATTLE?"

Your kidneys are the filters of the body. If they become inactive and fail to eliminate the waste matter, they are apt to throw the whole mechanism of the body out of order, thus toxic poisons can accumulate in the system and be as deadly as snake venom.

Besides causing the minor ailments of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and backache, neglect of the kidneys is apt to develop into more serious diseases, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

Bid the body of toxic poisons—clean the bladder and kidneys and cure the twinges of rheumatism with Anuric and you win the battle of life.

Anuric was first discovered by Dr. Pierce, and has benefited thousands of sufferers as well as appeased and eliminated the ravages of the more serious kidney diseases. Now procurable at any good drug store, or send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch office, Bridgeburg, Ont., 10 cents for trial package.

Thorold, Ont.—"I was wonderfully helped by taking 'Anuric.' For about three years I had kidney trouble and rheumatism. I also had backache. My limbs would swell and I had rheumatism in my arms and hands. My hands would swell and joints would be so sore and stiff I could scarcely do my work. They would pain me something awful. I doctored but without relief. At last I saw 'Anuric' advertised. I began its use and two bottles completely cured me of all my rheumatism, and I think it was permanent for that was a year ago and I have never had any return of this ailment. I have never found a medicine so good as 'Anuric.'"—Mrs. R. H. Hurry.



A Millionaire's View.

Judge Haggart of Winnipeg refused exemption to Harold C. Hutchings of that city. This case occasioned a great deal of interest. The appeal was made by the young man's father, E. F. Hutchings, a very rich man, who pleaded that he needed his son in his business. In his evidence the father said: "If you take him and put him over there to take a common soldier's place to do menial work in the trenches, Canada could not make a greater sacrifice nor commit suicide in any quicker way."

The Napanee Express

The newspaper you can

The Napanee Express

**The newspaper you can
safely put in the hands
of your family.**

**Good clean news is fea-
tured in our columns.**

**Eight pages of good live
reading matter e a c h
week.**

**FOR
\$1.00 PER YEAR**

**Just a little better than
the others.**

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

**Trun out the BEST CLASS of Job Work
promptly.**

Try us for your NEXT ORDER.

The Napanee Express

PICTURE FRAMING

Bring that Picture or Group Photo that you have been wanting framed to

THE COOKE STUDIO

Next to Napanee Post Office.

We have a full line of Picture Framing Goods.

FISH---

- Fresh White Fish
- Fresh Herrings
- Fresh Sea Herring
- Salt Sea Salmon
- Salt Herrings
- Finnan Haddies
- Cod Fish, etc.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Every Satisfied Customer

Has brought another to our OPTICAL DEPARTMENT. It has always been our aim to satisfy by doing the best work we possibly can.

If you need glasses the best is what you want, and by having your eyes tested by H. E. SMITH, the true condition of your eyesight will be revealed.

Our Prices are Reasonable for the

If you want good Coffee get it at Kelly's. He keeps the same blend as John Paisley did.

Full line of Stationery, Writing Pads, Envelopes, Books, etc.

M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea is admitted by all poultry breeders to be one of the best poultry tonics and egg producers known. Two sizes 35c. and 85c., at WALLACE'S, Napanee agents

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Jas. Thompson, Richard street, on Tuesday, Feb. 26th, at 3 o'clock. Canvassers will bring in the trinkets which they have collected.

A meeting of the Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association will be held in the Agricultural Office, Napanee, on Saturday, Feb. 23rd, at 2 o'clock p.m. Outside speakers will address the meeting. The public cordially invited.

A deputation from the Farmers' Co-operation Associations of Lennox and Addington went to Ottawa this week to interview the Minister of Agriculture in reference to supplies of feed. Mr. G. B. Curran accompanied the deputation.

Last Saturday an Amherst Island farmer drove down the ice to Kingston and in a box on his sleigh he had a nice fat pig for market. But when the farmer reached the city the box was empty. Mr. Pig had made his escape while en route.

Knight MacGregor, Baritone, has opened a voice production and interpretation class in Belleville, and would give one day and evening in Napanee each week if pupils enough could be signed up. For further information apply to A. MacGregor, Napanee, or write 13 Forin Street, Belleville.

March 3rd and 4th are Trinity Church anniversary services. On Sunday morning and evening Rev. H. B. Kenny, of Cobourg, will preach. At the concert Monday evening Mr. Josef Schlisky, the great Polish tenor will sing. Napanee has never heard a superior voice. Keep the day clear or you will be sorry.

At Watertown, N. Y., Mrs. Marion Wilson, aged thirty-two, and Rockwell Newton, aged thirty-three, both of Sharbot Lake, are held at the county jail on federal warrants charging them with illegally entering that country. The results of an investigation will be forwarded to Washington before the cases are disposed of.

Word was received on Tuesday of the death of William Mooney at his home, Pierson, Man. The deceased was the elder brother of Hugh and Daniel Mooney, North Fredericksburgh, and has been in the west for twenty years. The remains will be brought to Napanee and interred in the family plot. A wife, but no children, are left to mourn.

Almost every trade and profession has its newspaper or journal looking after its special interests. There are several farm papers, but only one that can be truly called the Farmers' paper. That paper is The

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.

10.30—Regular service.

In connection with which will be held a Memorial Service in memory of Harold Mouck, one of our boys who recently fell at the front.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

6.45—Song service.

7.00—Regular service.

Monday, 7.00—Junior S. E. T. boys meet.

Monday, 8.00—League meeting under the direction of the Efficiency Department.

Thursday, 3.00—Ladies' Aid meeting.

Thursday, 7.30—Prayer meeting.

Thursday, 8.30—Choir practice.

Friday, 22nd, at 8 o'clock—Ladies' Aid entertainment.

Aunt Susan

Ground Bone.

Fresh ground green bone for Poultry, the best thing to feed hens to make them lay. Get it only at

V. COWLINGS.

Wall Paper.

We have the finest line of Wall Paper samples ever shown in Napanee. All prices. Quick delivery.

M. PIZZARIELLO,

Market Square.

Boyes' Grocery.

Have you tried our Golded Eagle Coffee, fresh ground, 40c. lb. Choice Green Tea at 55c. and 50c. lb. Choice Black Tea at 60c. lb.

G. W. BOYES,

John Street.

Visits Grace Church

PIANO TUNING.

Mr. Charles Scarlett, a practical tuner and repairer of pianos, will be in Napanee, Feb. 26th. Orders left with Mr. R. B. Allen or Prof. Baird promptly attended to.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

That Ross Oliver and Archie T. Turnbull are no longer acting as my agents as hay buyers. Any parties selling hay to the above sells to them personally.

E. G. DENNEE,

Hogs and Calves Wanted.

Will ship hogs on Saturday, Feb. 23rd. Will pay \$18.50 for good hogs, \$15.50 for sows and 10c. to 13c. for good veal calves.

J. W. HAMBLBY,

G. H. WILLIAMS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him.

This Friday Evening

LEAVES \$20,000 IN WILL.

A prominent citizen has informed the president of the Kingston Children's Aid Society that he had just made his will, and provided for a legacy of \$20,000 for the erection of a shelter for the society. The action of this citizen is to be greatly commended.—Whig.

BETTER THAN INSURANCE.

LADIES

Trim Your Dresses with

BUTTONS

from our

Newest Designs.

Agents for

Butterick Patterns

and

Parker's Dye Works.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar Services at St. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning Prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening Prayer.

Hides

Highest price paid for all kinds hides.

12-d-p

HARTMAN & CAR

MUSIC.

Patriotic Songs, Sheet Music. Call in and see them.

M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square

Notice

Highest price paid for hides a furs.

Telephone 191

W. G. PAU

Why Not.

Eat Fish instead of beef. You get Haddie, Salmon, Halibut, free every week at H. W. KELLY'S. You try his Coffee?

BETTER THAN ALL.

Jontel Talcum Powder, Face Powder, and Cream—the toilet article with the \$100,000 odor. WALLACE Drug Store.

Hogs and Cattle Wanted

Will ship hogs and calves on Tuesday, Feb. 26th, and will pay highest Montreal market price for hogs and veal calves. All kinds cattle bought.

FRED WILSON.

Phone 226.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS, ETC.

Jas. Gordon wishes to reduce

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
It has always been our aim to satisfy by doing the best work we possibly can.

If you need glasses the best is what you want, and by having your eyes tested by H. E. SMITH, the true condition of your eyesight will be revealed.

Our Prices are Reasonable for the Quality of our Spectacles.

Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1869.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Long winter evenings is the time to enjoy a Talking Machine. Come and see them. Hundreds of records.

VANLUVEN BROS.
Napane and Moscow.

Blaud's Improved Iron Pills, 2 ounces for 25c., at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

NOTICE.

For first-class Watch Repairing, at reasonable prices, go to MEL. TAYLOR'S Jewellery Store. 30 years' experience repairing watches in Napanee, formerly of Smith Bros. Also a stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Cut Glass always on hand. Next door to Henry's Bookstore.

home, Pierson, Man, The deceased was the elder brother of Hugh and Daniel Mooney, North Fredericksburgh, and has been in the west for twenty years. The remains will be brought to Napanee and interred in the family plot. A wife, but no children, are left to mourn.

Almost every trade and profession has its newspaper or journal looking after its special interests. There are several farm papers, but only one that can be truly called the Farmers' Business Paper. That paper is The Weekly Sun, Toronto. Every farmer who farms for profit should be a subscriber. The Sun will pay for itself many times over during the year.

Chief of Police Barrett has received a telegram from A. P. Sherwood, Chief of Dominion Police, ordering him to prosecute any person found distributing literature, books, etc., published by the International Bible Student's Association. Any person in doubt as to what to do with any publications they may have on hand should hand them to Chief Barrett and save further trouble.

The marriage took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Mallory, Adolphustown, on Saturday, of their eldest daughter, Bessie Florence, to S. Morley Creighton, youngest son of the late Fred and Mrs. Creighton, Hawley. The bride wore her travelling suit of blue with hat to match and fox furs. After congratulations, the guests repaired to the dining room where a dainty wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Creighton left for Toronto, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and on their return will take up their residence on the old McCarten homestead, near Sillsville, which has lately been purchased by Mr. Creighton.

CHOICE MEATS.

We have now a choice selection of Fresh and Cured Meats, Beef, Pork, Cured Ham, Bacon, etc., Head-Cheese and Sausage.

NORMILE GROCERY CO.
(Successors to the Beverley-McDonald Co.)

This Friday Evening

LEAVES \$20,000 IN WILL.

A prominent citizen has informed the president of the Kingston Children's Aid Society that he had just made his will, and provided for a legacy of \$20,000 for the erection of a shelter for the society. The action of this citizen is to be greatly commended.—Whig.

BETTER THAN INSURANCE.

To vaccinate your cattle and guard against serious loss is considered one of the best investments a farmer can make. Fresh Vaccine in sealed vials, always reliable, at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

P.S.—Ask to see the new injector.

CHANGE IN TRAIN SERVICE.

The Canadian Northern Railway announces that in order to conserve fuel, it has been necessary to make the following temporary changes in train service, effective Feb. 24th, 1918. Train No. 15 now leaving Napanee for Picton at 8.45 a.m. will be cancelled. Train No. 18 now leaving Napanee 6.50 p.m. for Kingston will be cancelled. Train No. 16 now arriving Napanee at 8.45 and leaving 8.50 a.m. for Kingston will arrive and depart at 8.25 a.m. Daily except Sunday. Further particulars from Town or Depot Agent, Canadian Northern Railway.

February 22nd, at 8 o'clock

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

The appeal of the Food Controller to produce large quantities of maple sugar and syrup this spring should receive a ready response from those who have groves of maple trees. While maple sugar can be made as it was in the early days of settlement, with very simple apparatus, the work is greatly reduced and better products made when a modern equipment is utilized. For the instruction of those not entirely familiar with advanced methods, the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued Bulletin No. 2-B entitled "The Maple Sugar Industry in Canada". By text and illustration it makes very clear the operation of a maple sugar plant. The time to tap, the utensils to use, the refining and handling of the product are all dealt with. This bulletin is available for distribution to those who apply for it.

Admission, 25 Cents

HELP FOR THE FARMER.

While we may not be able to help you personally we are offering the farmer special inducements in installing a Milking Machine this winter to help you in the spring and summer of 1918. We handle the Empire Mechanical Milker which has proven to take first place at the Experimental Farms. We are also agents for all kinds of Farm Machinery, Loudon Farm Equipments, Gasoline Engines, Hay Presses, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters, Pianos; and have purchased the carriage factory of Mr. C. A. Graham, foot of John street. We are opening it into a garage and will be pleased to show and demonstrate the Gray Dort car. Also have second hand cars, and some good horses and colts for sale. Business carried on in the same old stand on John Street, and at the garage.

HARTMAN & CARD.

51-2-m-p

If you have tried other louse powders on your cattle without result get our new Electric Louse Powder to do the work. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Hogs and Cattle Wanted

Will ship hogs and calves at Tuesday, Feb. 26th, and will pay the highest Montreal market price for hogs and veal calves. All kinds of cattle bought.

FRED WILSON.

Phone 226.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS, ETC.

Jas. Gordon wishes to reduce a stock of books, etc., and is offering good bargains. He has a lot of the full second hand books at great bargains; also a fine assortment of New Methodist Hymn Books in different styles and bindings. Give him a call. Next door to Centi Telephone Office.—Campbell Hotel block.

NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANGE.

I beg to announce to the public that I have taken over the stock and fixtures of the Beverley-McDonald (of groceries, provisions and meats). I am also adding a complete line of new fresh goods which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. NORMILE & CO.
(Successors to the Beverley-McDonald Co.)

LATE MRS. FINN, ENTERPRISE

There was much sorrow throughout this neighborhood on Wednesday, Jan. 9th when it was learned that a well known and most highly respected neighbor in the person of Mrs. A. Finn had passed to rest. She had been enjoying the best of health until on Sunday she contracted a cold. In spite of medical aid and good nursing by the Sisters of Charity from Kingston she developed pneumonia and died Wednesday morning about one o'clock. Deceased was born in Lobborough township, N. Sydney, May 23rd, 1861. She had been an invalid for the past nine years, but nevertheless bore her sufferings patiently and cheerfully. Her task was too hard and no sacrifice too great for her if the happiness of others was concerned. She was always industrious and charitable. Can truly be said by all that she led an exemplary life. She was noted for her upright dealings. She was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, also a member of the Sacred Heart. She was seldom absent from mass, and her religion was to her something real, sacred and comforting. She leaves a husband, five daughters, Mrs. P. A. Dillon, M. Patrick Devlin, and Mrs. T. J. Hu and the Misses Annie and Lauretta home; also one son, Joseph, at Chippewaville; one sister, Mrs. John Warner, Peterboro; and one brother, M. Patrick Murray, Sydenham, all of whom attended the funeral. The pre-benarers were her three sons-in-law, A. Dillon, Patrick Devlin, and T. Hunt, also her three nephews, Walker, E. Finn and P. Finn. The funeral took place on Friday morning at the Church of the Annunciation, Chippewaville, where a solemn requiem mass was chanted by Rev. Father McDonald. A large congregation was present. At the conclusion of the mass the cortege proceeded to the Roman Catholic vault.

CHOICE MEATS.

We have now a choice selection of Fresh and Cured Meats, Beef, Pork, Cured Ham, Bacon, etc., Head-Cheese and Sausage.

NORMILE GROCERY CO.
(Successors to the Beverley-McDonald Co.)

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS:

The War will be Won in England.

It was another way of saying that the productive power of the Empire must win it.

It is our privilege and duty as citizens of that Empire to assist to the limit of our power.

To do so effectively Farm Buildings, and Implements, and even homes should be equipped with every convenience to offset the scarcity of help.

What Improvements to save labor can you make before the Spring Work Commences?

It does not interest you to know that I have very large stocks of Lumber and other Building Supplies, but it

DOES INTEREST YOU

to know that whether you want a Barn, Garage, part of an implement, interior finish, plain furniture, or even a New Home, I can prepare you a plan or design and specification, give you a fair price on the material or hand over the whole thing ready to use, saving your trouble and TIME.

W. D. MIDMER,

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Dafoe & Waller.

45th

LADIES
Trim Your Dresses
with
BUTTONS
from our
Newest Designs.

Agents for
Butterick Patterns
and
Parker's Dye Works.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH
(PRESBYTERIAN.)
ev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D.,
tor.
0.30 a.m.—Morning service.
1.45—Sunday School and Bible
sses.
.00 p.m.—Evening service.

MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
v. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
services at S. Mary Magdalene
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00—Holy Communion.
1.30—Morning Prayer.
2.00—Sunday School.
00—Evening Prayer.

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2-d-p **HARTMAN & CARD.**

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and see them.
PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

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highest price paid for hides and
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at Fish instead of beef. You can
Haddie, Salmon, Halibut, fresh
ry week at H. W. KELLY'S. Did
try his Coffee? 10-b

MORE THAN ALL.
onteel Talcum Powder, Face Pow-
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FRED WILSON.
one 226.

RGAINS IN BOOKS, ETC.
as. Gordon wishes to reduce his

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.
9.45—Morning Class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening worship.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.
Friday, 7.30—Choir practice.
(March 3rd is the anniversary. Rev.
H. B. Kenny will preach. March 4th
anniversary concert. Mr. Josef Schil-
isky is soloist.)

PERSONALS

Mr. Chas. Stevens spent a few days
this week in Toronto and Buffalo.
Pte. G. W. Brown, Napanee, is re-
ported seriously ill.
Mrs. F. J. Vanalstine is spending
the week with her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. D. Lasher, Roblin.
Mr. Styles G. Hawley, Hamilton, is
renewing acquaintances in Napanee
for a few days.
Miss Dorothy Smith spent a few
days last week with friends in King-
ston.
Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Emmet
Brown and Mr. Claude Brown, Picton,
spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and
Mrs. H. C. Gordon.
Mrs. W. R. Lott is spending a week
with her sisters in Toronto.
Mr. Mait Beard has gone to Tor-
onto.
Miss Helen Harvey, Deseronto,
spent Thursday in Napanee.
Miss Dot Conger is spending a week
in Montreal.
Mr. Clarence Rose, Toronto, is
spending a week with his mother at
Selby.
Mrs. Clifford Miller has returned to
her home in Belleville.
Miss Maria Hough returned on
Thursday from Toronto where she
was the guest of her niece, Mrs.
Sherrin.
Miss Diana Miller is spending the
week with Miss Carrie Matheson,
Montreal.
Gunner Jack Soby, Kingston, spent
the week-end with his parents, Mr.
and Mrs. John Soby.
Mrs. J. S. Townsend, Winnipeg,
spent last week with her aunt, Mrs.
Jas. B. Miller.
Mrs. W. H. Hunter has returned
home from Hotel Dien, Kingston.
Miss Dorothy Reeve was home from
Ottawa to spend the week-end with
her grandparent, Mr. R. G. Wright.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cuthill, North
Fredericksburgh, returned this week
from a trip to New York.
Miss Constance Grange has gone to
Ottawa to spend the balance of the
winter with Mr. and Mrs. E. W.
Grange.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Guess returned
on Wednesday from a two months'
visit with his son in Oakville.
Miss Della Vandebogart left this
week for Toronto.

BIRTHS.
THOMPSON—At Richmond, on Sun-
day, Feb. 3rd, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs.
R. B. Thompson, a son.

MARRIAGES.
JAYNES—McFARLANE—At Grace
Church Parsonage, on Jan. 24th, by
Rev. W. P. Rogers, Bruce Jaynes and
Minnie McFarlane.

RICHMOND—YOUNG—At the Vicar-
age, Napanee, on Monday, Feb. 18th,
Rae Talmage Richmond, to Amelia
T. Young, daughter of Luke V.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO HELP ONE
OF OUR GREAT WAR VETERANS.**
Mr. J. Wilkins, a returned soldier,
will open up an up-to-date Boot Re-
pair Shop, on Dundas street, opposite
Royal Hotel. Mr. Wilkins has had
15 years experience in making and re-
pairing boots and shoes, and has
the latest machinery for repairing,
which enables him to give the public
quick service in repairing or making
boots. Mr. Wilkins is prepared to
take in all kinds of repairs, which
will receive his best and careful at-
tention, and guarantee that all re-
pairs will give satisfaction. Neolin
and rubber soles sewn on. Boots
made to order. 12-b

TREACHERY OF THE HUN.

**Colonel Kirkcaldy of Winnipeg Had
Narrow Escape.**
Colonel Kirkcaldy is wounded in
hospital in London. He is doing
well and is able to get about freely
although still in hospital. His wound
was incurred on the night of No-
vember 1st, when out in No Man's
Land, where his men were making a
sap.
A man seventy yards away called
for help. The colonel thinking he
was possibly one of our own wound-
ed, ordered the remainder of his
party to remain behind while he
moved forward. Guided by the cries
he got within twenty yards. Then
the caller suddenly opened quick fire
on him, the second bullet crashing
into Colonel Kirkcaldy's left shoul-
der. The colonel, who carried a rifle,
dropped into a shell hole and blazed
away in reply. Our troops on either
side behind, not knowing that he had
gone forward and believing the Ger-
mans were attacking, opened fire.
Colonel Kirkcaldy was thus between
two fires.
Eventually he got back to the
trench, whence after some adven-
tures he walked, refusing a stretcher,
to the dressing station. The doctor
sent him back in an ambulance, be-
yond the Australian Hospital at
Ypres. Here his battalion were un-
able to get in touch with him for
three days. Consequently reports
spread that he was dead.

Read Candidates' Bumps.
A proposal that all candidates for
Parliament should submit to exam-
ination by a phrenologist and "have
their bumps told," is one of the fea-
tures of the annual report of the
British Phrenological Society.
"The state's need o phrenology is
evident in nearly every department
of government administration," said
one of the speakers at the conven-
tion. "Particularly in the election of
members of Parliament, it seems to
us that the best-fitted candidates, ac-
cording to the formation of his head
and the volume and quality of his
brains, is not always elected. A
phrenological examination of all can-
didates would save an immense
amount of unnecessary misunder-
standing, blundering and expense.
"The system which we propose was
tried on some candidates for the
Brighton Town Council recently with
satisfactory results. Phrenology
should be utilized in this way in
every town and city.
"We have heard a good deal lately
in political circles about brain ef-
ficiency," but it has all been talk, be-
cause the authorities have no scien-
tific formula by which they can cal-
culate a candidate's brain capacity or
his intellectual grip and ability, nor
will they ever have it until they call
us phrenologists to their assistance.
"Cabinet ministers ought to be all



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we handle high grade meats only. It's
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meat here than you have been paying
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that high class meats can be sold at
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OUR GROCERY
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McARTHUR IRWIN, LIMITED
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SINCE 1892

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R. J. WALES
NAPANEE**

**This is one of the Biggest
Specials we ever Adver-
tised.**

\$4 up to \$6 Boots



Pigs and Cattle Wanted

Will ship hogs and calves on Tuesday, Feb. 26th, and will pay the present Montreal market price for pigs and veal calves. All kinds of cattle bought.

FRED WILSON.

none 226.

REGAINS IN BOOKS, ETC.

Jas. Gordon wishes to reduce his stock of books, etc., and is offering good bargains. He has a lot of help-second hand books at great bargains; also a fine assortment of the W. Methodist Hymn Books in the latest styles and bindings. Give us a call. Next door to Central telephone Office.—Campbell House 11-c.

NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANGE.

beg to announce to the public that I have taken over the stock and fixtures of the Beverley-McDonald Co. groceries, provisions and meats. I am also adding a complete line of fresh goods which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. NORMILE & CO.

Successors to the Beverley-McDonald Co.)

LATE MRS. FINN, ENTERPRISE

There was much sorrow throughout this neighborhood on Wednesday, Jan. 23, when it was learned that a well known and most highly respected neighbor in the person of Mrs. A. C. Finn had passed to rest. She had been enjoying the best of health until on Sunday she contracted a cold in spite of medical aid and good nursing by the Sisters of Charity from Kingston. She developed pneumonia and died Wednesday morning about one o'clock. Deceased was born in Loxborough township, near Sydenham, May 23rd, 1861. She had been an invalid for the past nineteen years, but nevertheless bore her sufferings patiently and cheerfully. No task was too hard and no sacrifice too great for her if the happiness of others was concerned. She was always industrious and charitable. It can truly be said by all that she led an exemplary life. She was noted for her upright dealings. She was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church, also a member of the Sacred Heart. She was seldom absent from mass, and her religion was her something real, sacred and comforting. She leaves a husband, five daughters, Mrs. P. A. Dillon, Mrs. Patrick Devlin, and Mrs. T. J. Hunt, and the Misses Annie and Lauretta at home; also one son, Joseph, at Carletonville; one sister, Mrs. John Walker, Peterboro; and one brother, Mr. Patrick Murray, Sydenham, all of whom attended the funeral. The pallbearers were her three sons-in-law, P. A. Dillon, Patrick Devlin, and T. J. Hunt, also her three nephews, R. Walker, E. Finn and P. Finn. The funeral took place on Friday morning at the Church of the Annunciation, Chippewa, where a solemn requiem mass was chanted by Rev. Father McDonald. A large congregation was present. At the conclusion of the mass the cortege proceeded to the Roman Catholic vault.

CHOICE MEATS.

We have now a choice selection of fresh and Cured Meats, Beef, Pork, Cured Ham, Bacon, etc., Head-Cheese and Sausage.

NORMILE GROCERY CO.

Successors to the Beverley-McDonald Co.)

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—At Richmond, on Sunday, Feb. 3rd, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thompson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JAYNES—McFARLANE—At Grace Church Parsonage, on Jan. 24th, by Rev. W. P. Rogers, Bruce Jaynes and Minnie McFarlane.

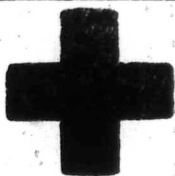
RICHMOND—YOUNG—At the Vicarage, Napanee, on Monday, Feb. 18th, Rae Talmage Richmond, to Amelia Jane Evena, daughter of Luke V. Young, of Napanee.

TOMSON—BURLEY—At Grace church Parsonage, on Feb. 20th, by Rev. W. P. Rogers, William George Tomson and Bertha Burley.

DEATHS

MOONEY—At Pierson, Man., on Monday, Feb. 18th, 1918, William Mooney, aged 55 years.

WALKER—At Napanee, on Wednesday, Feb. 20th, 1918, Georgia Margaret Walker, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Walker, aged 1 month, 14 days.



The Red Cross Society

The following shipment has been sent to Headquarters:—85 sets of pyjamas; 14 stretcher caps; 9 dozen towels; 89 handkerchiefs; 15 arm bandages; 25 face cloths; 89 Property bags and 26 dozen pairs of socks.

The Personal Property Bag is among the Hospital comforts marked "urgently needed." These bags, made of bright colored chintz, are nine inches wide and eleven inches deep, and swing from a rod on each cot in the hospital. When a wounded soldier enters, his dearest treasures, such as home letters, photographs, jewellery, etc., are placed in the Bag, with his name, number and regiment written in ink on the white cloth label on the front. It is said that the bright colors add cheer to both nurse and patient. Miss Etna Baker, who has charge of the Property Bags for our Society, reports that 96 have recently been sent overseas. Any donations for this branch of the work, will be most acceptable.

Mrs. George Exley held the lucky number on the handsome lace yoke, kindly donated by Mrs. Fred Vanslaine. A splendid sum was realized to help our many needs.

We are indebted to Mrs. Luke Young for a beautiful quilt, which will be sent away for use in the hospital.

Miss Gladys Wilson, who furnished the music at the Strand for a week, gave us her financial gain, and we would ask her to accept our hearty thanks for the generous gift.

The members of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Hawley, have again been sewing for us, and we are indebted to them for ten sets of pyjamas.

Mrs. Nelson Peters has our thanks for knitting fifteen pairs of socks.

An important message has come from Headquarters for further supplies; this necessitates money. The Mite Box Collectors will call shortly and we are depending on the returns. The kindness of the collectors and contributors, is greatly appreciated as our one source of income is in the Mite Box System.

An invitation is extended to all for Saturday. Refreshments will be served.

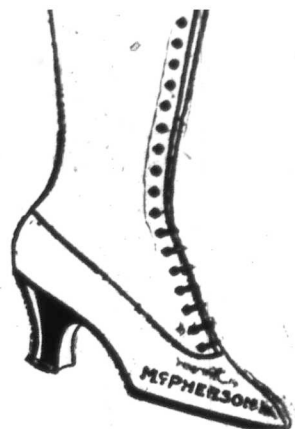
tried on some candidates for the Brighton Town Council recently with satisfactory results. Phrenology should be utilized in this way in every town and city.

"We have heard a good deal lately in political circles about brain efficiency," but it has all been talk, because the authorities have no scientific formula by which they can calculate a candidate's brain capacity or his intellectual grip and ability, nor will they ever have it until they call us phrenologists to their assistance.

"Cabinet ministers ought to be all selected according to the formation of their heads, and not merely upon personal influence, credentials, or reputation.

"Phrenology ought to be taught in our schools—instead of German."

"The Condition of the Fur Seals To-day" by Bonnycastle Dale; "His First Duck" by F. V. Williams; "The Civilizing of Split Rock" by M. A. Shaw; "Injun Devil" by H. A. Sturtzel; "A Toilet Set for the Camper" by E. G. Brewer; "The Old Time River Brigade" by R. J. Fraser; "Wandering Trials" by H. C. Haddon; "A Hunt with New Brunswick Guides"; these are some of the stories and articles that go to make up the mid-winter number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor Limited. In addition to the above their February number contains under the heading of "Guns and Ammunition" two fine articles by expert gunmen, namely Thomas K. Lee and Major Townsend Whelen. Mr. Lee is described by the editor of this department as "undoubtedly the finest target shot with the 22 rifle that has ever lived" and his article on Repeating and Single Shot Rifles will be read with great interest by gunmen.



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